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The Literary Digest

NEW YORK, MAY 27, 1933

TOPICS OF THE DAY

Mr. Roosevelt's Arms Plan to Save the World

A FRIGHTENED WORLD turns to Mr. Roosevelt. Relaxing from a severe attack of "Hitleritis," it now waits to see what success our President will have in his bold move to save the Disarmament Conference at Geneva, and the Economic Conference meeting at London next month.

Will he win? Will he be as successful in persuading the nations to his disarmament views as he has been in putting through his measures at Washington?

That remains to be seen, but "there is no question," asserts the Boston *Herald*, "that President Roosevelt's inspiring message and Chancellor Hitler's conciliatory reply have suddenly and electrically revived the world's hope."

The President has gone the Magna Carta one better, this paper believes, for he "has given us a document which may be considered ultimately the Major Carta of humanity."

"It is clear and courageous," agrees the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle*, "at once a challenge and a covenant, an appeal and a solemn warning."

"Yes," says the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, "the President of the United States has indeed assumed the leadership of the world."

Many papers, both here and abroad, credit Mr. Roosevelt with "beating Hitler to it" by issuing his message a day in advance of the German Chancellor's declaration to Europe and forcing a modification in that declaration. Hitler's stand is explained in detail on page 10. It had been feared that the Chancellor would rattle the saber, and nerves were on edge.

The Shot Heard Round the World

—Talburt in the Washington "Daily News."

BUT now, with the war scare passed, and a breathing spell provided, interest centers in Geneva as the disarmament delegates renew their negotiations under the stimulus of the President's precedent-shattering message.

It was under dramatic circumstances that Mr. Roosevelt acted. Not only did he jump in ahead of Hitler, but his pronunciamento was issued, as Ray Tucker tells us in the New York *World-Telegram*, "while Japanese columns were gathering for a major attack on several historic Chinese cities, and as Bolivia and Paraguay were engaged in actual strife.

"It was in an effort to check these movements and to save both the London and Geneva conferences, that the President addrest his plea of peace to fifty-four rulers, including Russia's Soviet chief."

Through these rulers he spoke to their peoples, breaking precedent by abandoning diplomatic phraseology for every-day English.

The "profound hope of the people of my country" impelled him to act, he said, explaining that our hope is "that peace may be assured through practical measures of disarmament and that all of us may carry to victory our common struggle against economic chaos."

In the Geneva and London conferences, he adds, are bound up "the happiness, the prosperity, and the very lives of the men, women, and children who inhabit the whole world." The World Economic Conference "must establish order in place of the present chaos by a stabilization of currencies, by freeing the flow of world trade, and by international action to raise price levels."

THEN turning to Geneva, the President points out that "the disarmament conference has labored for more than a year and, as yet, has been unable to reach satisfactory conclusions." Now, "petty obstacles must be swept away and petty aims forgotten," for "a selfish victory is always destined to be an ultimate defeat." "The furtherance of durable peace for our generation in every part of the world," he says, "is the only goal worthy of our best efforts."

Analyzing the reasons for armaments, the President finds that they are either the desire of nations to enlarge their territories or the fear of nations that they will be invaded. And "there is justification for this fear," for "modern weapons of offense are vastly stronger than modern weapons of defense." So that—

"If all nations will agree wholly to eliminate from possession and use the weapons which make possible a successful attack, defenses automatically will become impregnable, and the frontiers and independence of every nation will become secure.

"The ultimate objective of the disarmament conference must be the complete elimination of all offensive weapons. The immediate objective is a substantial reduction of some of these weapons and the elimination of many others."

And now we come to the real meat of the President's message:

"Stated in the clearest way, there are three steps to be agreed upon in the present discussions:

"First, to take, at once, the first definite step toward this objective, as broadly outlined in the MacDonald plan [summarized at the end of this article].

"Second, to agree upon time and procedure for taking the following steps.

"Third, to agree that while the first and the following steps

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are being taken, no nation shall increase its existing armaments over and above the limitations of treaty obligations.

"But the peace of the world must be assured during the whole period of disarmament, and I, therefore, propose a fourth step concurrent with and wholly dependent on the faithful fulfilment of these three proposals and subject to existing treaty rights:

"That all the nations of the world should enter into a solemn and definite pact of non-aggression; that they should solemnly reaffirm the obligations they have assumed to limit and reduce their armaments, and, provided these obligations are faithfully executed by all signatory Powers, individually agree that they will send no armed force of whatsoever nature across their frontiers.

"Common sense points out that if any strong nation refuses to join with genuine sincerity in these concerted efforts for political and economic peace, the one at Geneva and the other at London, progress can be obstructed and ultimately blocked. In such event the civilized world, seeking both forms of peace, will know where the responsibility for failure lies.

"I urge that no nation assume such a responsibility, and that all the nations joined in these great conferences translate their profest policies into action. This is the way to political and economic peace."

THIS, then, was the message that sent a wave of hope around the globe, raised a huge wall of responsibility in front of Chancellor Hitler, and brought a storm of applause from all parts of the United States.

But it was not until the next day, when Hitler delivered his manifesto, conciliatory instead of bellicose, that the tension relaxed. Then the real reaction to the Roosevelt statement set in, for, in the breathing spell, observers could analyze it in calmer mood.

Many are imprest by the fact that in this action we are dealing directly with Russia; they wonder if it is a forerunner of recognition. Another significant point in the message that applies to this country is that it bars us from sending forces to intervene in Latin-America.

Hardly had the message been cleared by the cables than Washington began getting gratifying responses. Unofficially, Russia was one of the first to accept it, and Italy gave it whole-hearted support. Germany is ready to "cooperate unselfishly", and public sentiment in Great Britain is said to be strongly behind Mr. Roosevelt's proposal. Geneva is described as pleased and hopeful. Premier Daladier says France "will gladly join in the generous effort." Smaller countries quickly lined up with Mr. Roosevelt.

But there are flies in the ointment. One of the biggest of these symbolizes Japan. With her Army chasing the Chinese farther and farther, how could Japan agree not to send troops beyond her own borders? In informed quarters in Washington, according to the United Press, this point was causing some concern, for "it was said that Japan might find it difficult to accept without a reservation legalizing the status of its troops in Manchuria and China," and "there is serious doubt that such a reservation would be accepted by the United States."

LET us glance at some of the European comment on the message. In London it is hailed as a bold effort toward world peace.

"Obviously," says the London *News-Chronicle*, in an editorial cabled to THE LITERARY DIGEST, "it immediately ends the isolation of America, which is a substantial guaranty that peace will be kept." To this paper "it is a proposal in the matter of armaments for a sort of Truce of God."

"The message strikes the keynote of the desirability and urgent need that the world should be freed from the present spasm of unrest and dread of war," asserts *The Daily Mail*, and the Manchester *Guardian* adds that "it cuts a few straight paths through the dreadful labyrinth."

But *The Morning Post* declares that "if Roosevelt wants to take a hand, he must be prepared to intervene. The United States can not guarantee the frontiers or the peace of Europe from the other side of the Atlantic. . . . The President himself doubtless will discover that his proposals are less practicable than they appear at first blush."

Cabled comment from Paris shows *Le Journal* stating that "the message means the association of the United States in anti-war measures. However, France is not altogether convinced that disarmament is the most effective means of security."

Petit Parisien also says the message "must be interpreted as meaning the United States' willingness to participate in European affairs." Pertinax, "consistently pessimistic," says that "the United States has understood and learned nothing if it persists in the belief that disarmament will avert war dangers."

In the United States a great wave of praise greets the message, altho some editors, standing stedfast for isolation, are nervous lest we should be dragged into Europe's troubles.

"It is plain" to the New York *Times*, "that Mr. Roosevelt perceived a great opportunity and sought to live up to a solemn responsibility." He "has fired a shot that will be heard round the world."

"It may be that this message, if indorsed by the Powers unanimously," says the Dallas *Morning News*, "will be the turning-point in world history."

The message is more than a bold bid for world peace, asserts the Boston *Evening Transcript*—

"In reality, it is an appeal to the world to come to its senses, a warning to Germany, France, England, and every other nation, including our own, that once again the world is at the cross-roads, just as it was in 1914."

"THE President's action," declares the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, "is the signal that America has at last thrown off the isolation to which she retreated with the eclipse of Woodrow Wilson and has resumed the leadership thrust upon her by the upheaval of the World War." Seeing hope for "an era of peace and fair dealing," this paper asks: "Is it any wonder that the President is hailed everywhere as the leader for whom a heartsick world has waited?"

The arms convention proposed by Prime Minister MacDonald of Great Britain, to which President Roosevelt referred, is summarized for us by the United Press:

"1. Security by consultation under the Kellogg pact; for any concerted action, England, the United States, France, Germany, Italy, and Soviet Russia must be in unanimous accord.

"2. A numerical reduction of all armies by approximately one-third, Germany to be allowed a total land army of 200,000; France, 400,000, including 200,000 overseas troops; Italy, 250,000, including 50,000 overseas troops; Poland, 200,000; Czecho-slovakia, 100,000; Russia, 500,000; Jugo-Slavia, 100,000; Spain, 170,000; Hungary, 60,000. Figures for non-European armies are to be fixt later.

"3. Reduction of caliber of mobile guns to 4.5 inches, with right to maintain existing guns up to 155 millimeters.

"4. Reduction of the size of tanks to sixteen tons.

"5. Holiday on battleship construction and submarine building over 2,000 tons until the end of 1936; adherence of France and Italy to the London Naval Treaty; convocation of a general naval conference in 1935.

"6. Complete abolition of bombing from the air except for police purposes in certain outlying regions; limitations of the military and naval airplanes of England, France, the United States, Italy, and Japan to 500 each; similar reductions for other nations.

"7. Complete prohibition of gas, germ, and flame warfare, with control of preparations for such warfare.

"8. Creation of a permanent disarmament commission to supervise the functioning of the convention.

"9. The convention to remain in force for five years, before which another convention will be written.

"10. Abrogation of the military clauses of all the peace treaties binding Germany, Hungary, Austria, and Bulgaria."

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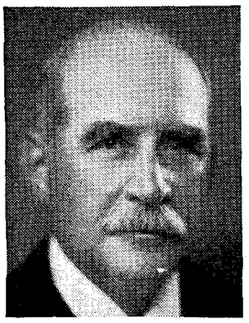
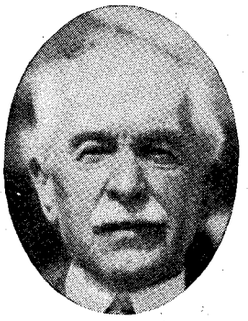


Underwood

J. Pierpont Morgan



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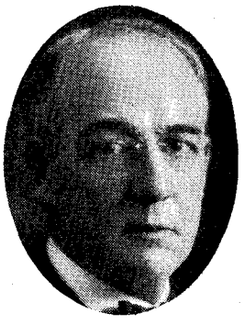

Thomas Cochran

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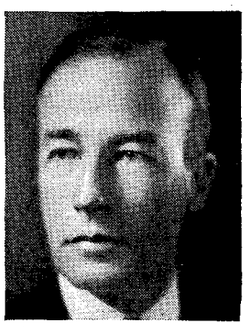

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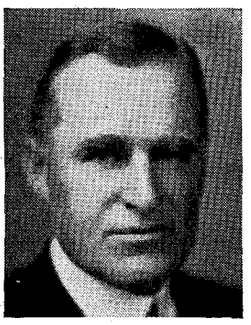

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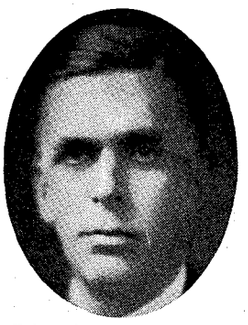

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THE HOUSE OF MORGAN

J. P. MORGAN & COMPANY, one of the world's mightiest financial institutions, as well as other great banking houses, faces a Senatorial inquiry full of anticipated drama. Above appear the faces of the Morgan partners, some, at least, of whom will be questioned by the Senate Banking Committee. J. Pierpont Morgan, present head of the house and grandson of Junius Spencer Morgan, the founder, is in the upper left-hand corner. His sons, J. S. and Henry Sturgis Morgan, are also shown.

Several of the partners are noted outside the field of strictly private business and banking. Thomas W. Lamont was once a reporter on the New York *Tribune*. At the 1919 Peace Conference he represented the United States Treasury. Thomas S. Lamont is his son. Mr. Gilbert was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and Under-Secretary of the Treasury under Presidents Wilson, Harding, and Coolidge, and was also Agent-General for Reparations Payments in Germany. Mr. Leffingwell, too, was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under President Wilson. Mr. Lloyd was chairman of the War Chest Campaign Committee in the World War. Mr. Hopkinson is a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania. Mr. Ewing records in "Who's Who" that he began work as a rodman on the C. B. & Q. Railroad.

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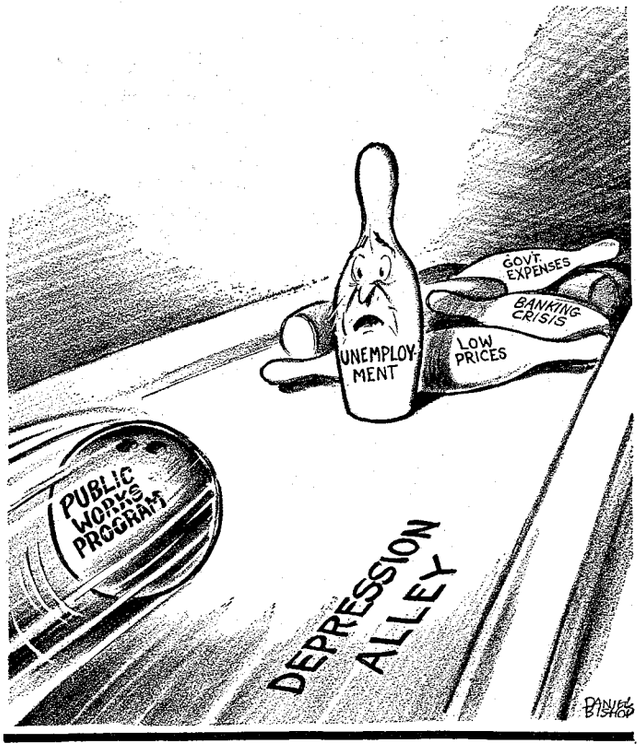
Fighting for Wage-Earner and Wage-Payer

A DOUBLE-BARRELED ECONOMIC GUN is President Roosevelt's two-year industrial recovery-public works bill now before Congress.

Divided into two distinct yet related parts, it attacks the depression from two angles. It aims to provide more work for workers, and to enable the employer to make more money so that he, in turn, can provide still more jobs.

Just what does this complex bill provide? What are the possibilities it introduces? What is the country saying about it?

An unusual degree of government regulation of industry, and the easing of antitrust laws are proposed, comment on which from most sources is favorable.



Headed for the King-pin

—Bishop in the St. Louis "Star and Times."

A $3,300,000,000 public works program is outlined. This means $220,000,000 in new taxes a year. And this, it is predicted, will prove a source of wrangling, particularly over our old friend the sales-tax, which is reintroduced as a possible revenue producer.

THIS bill, says the Cleveland *News*, "is one of the most vital and far-reaching of all the President's policies. It is one embodying the most comprehensive changes, excepting only the farm-inflation bill, one aimed at the greatest objective and, in thorough accord with democratic ideals, one depending most on cooperation by the public for its success."

This more detailed summary of the bill's provisions has been released by Senator Wagner through the Associated Press:

"The bill authorizes any group or association within a trade or industry to prepare a code of fair competition, which sets forth the standards covering trade and competitive practises within that industry. Such a code is without effect until approved by the President.

"The President may approve such a code if he finds:

"1. That the group presenting the code truly represents the trade or industry for which it speaks.

"2. That it admits freely to membership all who are engaged in the same trade or industry.

"3. That the code of rules is fair to competitors, employees, and consumers.

"4. That it will not promote monopoly.

"5. That it does not oppress nor discriminate against small business enterprises.

"The employers submitting such a code must agree their employees shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively and that their right to join a labor organization will not be interfered with. They must undertake to reduce the hours of labor to that number which the President finds will be most helpful in increasing employment. They must agree to a minimum scale of wages and minimum standards of working conditions as determined by the President.

"The initiative is left with industry. However, should an industry be unable or refuse to cooperate, the President may impose upon it a code of fair competition and, in extraordinary circumstances, license the trade or industry.

"The bill authorizes the President to formulate a $3,300,000,000 program of public works, Federal, State, and local. The projects include construction and repair of highways and public buildings, elimination of railroad grade crossings, conservation of natural resources, and construction of low cost housing and slum clearance projects.

"The work may be done by the Federal Government or may be financed by the Federal Government by extending loans to States, municipalities, and other public bodies and loans to a limited number of private corporations engaged in the construction of projects devoted to the public use."

TAKING up the question of taxes made necessary by the public works program, President Roosevelt said in the message which accompanied the bill to Congress:

"Careful estimates indicate that at least $220,000,000 of additional revenue will be required to service the contemplated borrowings of the Government. This will of necessity involve some form or new forms of taxation. A number of suggestions have been made as to the nature of these taxes."

This brings the many-lived, hotly controversial sales-tax very much back into the legislative picture. Other taxes suggested to the President, according to J. F. Essary in the Baltimore *Sun*, include, "increase in normal income taxes together with a lowered exemption, heavier levy upon gasoline and other petroleum products, tax to be paid by the individual on corporation dividends, certain levies to be described as excise taxes." Mr. Roosevelt hopes that Congress itself will decide on the tax to be levied. But if it does not, he declares, "it is my intention to transmit to the Congress my own recommendations in the matter." Finally, he says in his message:

"The taxes to be imposed are for the purpose of providing reemployment for our citizens. Provisions should be made for their reduction or elimination—

"1. As fast as increasing revenues from improving business become available to replace them.

"2. Whenever the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment now pending before the States shall have been ratified and the repeal of the Volstead Law effected. The pre-Prohibition revenue laws would then automatically go into effect and yield enough wholly to eliminate these temporary reemployment taxes."

Consideration of this bill is apt to be prolonged and perhaps even stormy, some of our prophets believe. All or most of the battle, they say, will be concentrated about the sales-tax, one of the main revenue-producing measures suggested. Both the friends and foes of this tax are experienced and practised fighters.

For example, the New York *American* of the pro-sales-tax Hearst group declares:

"The humane projects of the Administration will be doubly effective if proper sources of revenue are provided to foot the bill.

"The manufacturers' sales-tax would provide the revenues for enabling the Government to give succor to the needy and at the same time to prime the pump for industry itself.

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"A comparatively painless and abundantly productive tax, the sales-tax as a reemployment device would put the missing link into the chain of reconstruction measures.

"Introduced as a piece of emergency financing, this scientific and modern method of taxation would get an opportunity to demonstrate its superiority as a permanent supplement to the national taxation system.

"After the immediate emergency the sales-tax could be used as an instrument for encouraging employers of labor by reducing burdensome and restrictive personal and corporate income taxes.

"The present unbalanced income-tax schedules tend to punish thrift and to handicap enterprise.

"As the income-tax rates get destructively high, they tend to encroach upon the savings of the taxpayer, which otherwise would be available for reinvestment in productive industry. All except what is needed for family living expenses tends to be garnered in by the tax collector.

"Likewise, excessive income taxes divert savings from investment in useful industry into tax-exempt securities of government."

And the New York *Herald Tribune* contributes this further bit to the discussion of the sales-tax:

"To begin with, it is the only impost among those suggested which gives promise of actually yielding the money to float the proposed public-works program. Secondly, the breadth of its base coincides with a reform absolutely essential to Federal fiscal policy. Hitherto that policy, as embodied in the income and inheritance schedules and in those aimed at the purchasers of so-called luxuries, has been founded on the 'soak-the-rich' principle. It worked well enough while prosperity lasted. But where are the rich to-day, and where is the Federal income? The point is that if a Government would maintain its services in good times and bad, it must tap the pocketbooks not of a small class, but of the entire populace."

On the other side of the fence, however, we find the Philadelphia *Record* denouncing such an impost in these strong terms:

"The conservative wing of the Roosevelt Administration is trying to sell the American people a new prize package.

"It is called a 'reemployment tax.'

"This new revenue animal is bathed in smiles reflected from Wall Street.

"For the 'reemployment tax' is none other than our old friend, the sales-tax, wearing Santa Claus whiskers.

"Defeated in their efforts to hold public works to a billion dollars, defeated in their attempts to prevent an inflationary rise in prices, defeated in their fight to keep the United States on the gold standard, the money-crats are planning another desperate attack.

"They are calling for flotation of the $3,300,000,000 needed for public works in the open market, instead of by direct discounting with the Federal Reserve Banks.

"And they are asking for the imposition of the twice defeated sales-tax in new disguise to raise $220,000,000 a year in revenue to pay interest and amortization on the bonds.

"The budgeteers have joined forces with the buccaneers to put through this program.

"The budgeteers would rather see a million Americans starve than let the Federal budget get out of balance.

"The buccaneers would rather collect their usual interest rate on the Federal long-term bonds than have the Government raise its money at one-half of 1 per cent. by direct discounting with the Reserve Banks."

For the industrial control features of the bill there is general approval, altho here and there it is pointed out—by the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, for example—that the proposed "partnership" of Government and industry, as President Roosevelt likes to call it, "will create machinery which a year or two ago would have been denounced as State socialism."

Speaking in favor of this part of the bill, the Washington *Post* tells us:

"The relaxation of the antitrust laws to permit of cooperation within an industry can be accomplished without opening the door to monopoly or restraint of trade. This reform is the most important feature of the proposed legislation. Immediate progress may be expected to follow the adoption of a system of industrial cooperation. Improvement of products and stability of prices should result from the elimination of cutthroat and dishonest competition. Industry will regulate its own output under the cooperative scheme, so that compulsory Federal limitation of production will not be necessary."

While *The Banker and Tradesman* of Boston says:

"This, as we see it, is the American answer to Sovietism—industry self-controlled, with governmental backing, in so far as industry proves capable of self-control. It opens up wonderful possibilities for trade associations that are broad enough and wise enough to give real consideration to the interlocking interests of all factors in industry."

Neither is there apparent much inclination to speak ill of the

It's Going to Be Hard to Find a Place to Put It

—Byck in the Brooklyn "Times-Union."

public-works features of the bill. Here and there we find some criticism, it is true. Thus, the New York *Evening Post* observes:

"While the provision for public works seems modest in comparison with some of the demands made by Senator La Follette and others, it is a question whether so large an amount can be profitably invested in such enterprises and whether the scheme can be put into effect in time to relieve the present unemployment situation. There is some reassurance in the President's reported insistence that expenditures be confined to self-liquidating projects and his opposition to anything savoring of a 'pork-barrel' measure after the Garner pattern."

But the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* counters with this:

"It is admitted that many serious objections have been urged against an extensive Federal-works program. It is experimental; it might not guarantee the return of prosperity. It would add substantially to the public debt, and might thus impair the value of government bonds. Some money might be wasted on ill-considered projects. Other money might be dissipated in graft.

"These contentions, and others of the sort, would unquestionably merit careful consideration in better times. But in the present emergency, they become academic. Recovery, now under way, must continue. If industry is permitted to sink back again into stagnation, there is no telling what the consequences may be. America has been remarkably free, during four hard years of depression, from organized violence. But there can be no assurance that our social order could withstand the shock of still further recession."

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An Angry Country Tackles "Croaker Tony"

A BIG PARADE HITS THE TRAIL of "Croaker Tony," racketeer.

Led by Uncle Sam and State and city officials, the drive is on to run Tony and his thousands of parisitical kinsmen into big stone buildings with iron bars.

Or, at least, to squelch their nefarious activities once and for all.

Joining in the drive are the American Federation of Labor and the Crusaders, anti-Prohibition body. Other organizations are lining up for America's fight against the racket, and editors from coast to coast are confident that it will be won.

So far, the chief centers of racketeer-chasing are Chicago, which is said to pay the enormous sum of $100,000,000 every year in tribute to gangsters, and New York, where dozens of rackets are known to flourish.

The cost of living would not be so high for the rest of us, we are told, if "Croaker Tony" did not extort money from so many businesses. For if the manufacturer has to pay Tony for "protection," he jacks up his price to the retailer, who passes the charge on to the customer.

This is the how and why of it, as explained by the New York *American:*

A man of glinting eye and determined speech, known to the police by some such appropriate name as "Croaker Tony," wanders into John Smith's small hat manufacturing shop. He says to Smith:

"I am here as a union organizer. I understand your place is an open shop. Now, I'm a pretty good scout. You look like a regular guy. So let's get down to business."

Smith, alarmed, exclaims:

"What do you mean?"

His visitor smiles:

"Well, if you don't unionize, you know we can picket your place."

Smith waves away the thought. He says it's against the law. But "Croaker Tony" has a lawyer. So "Croaker Tony" replies:

"The law says your place can be picketed in organizing a union."

That means men will parade in front of the place with placards:

"John Smith's shop does not belong to Local No. 23,485."

There is no Local 23,485, except in "Croaker Tony's" paraphernalia of schemes. "Croaker Tony" pursues the matter.

"Now, let's be regular guys. You put me on the pay-roll. Say about $100 a week. That makes you a member of my association. You get protection, see, protection! If anybody in competition gets fresh—well. And you can run an open shop or a closed shop or a left wing shop or a right wing shop or any kind of shop."

Eventually, some millinery manufacturer with spunk goes to the District Attorney. "Croaker Tony" is brought in. Other manufacturers are called in, but the complaint, without sufficient corroborative evidence, is sunk.

The other manufacturers say to the District Attorney:

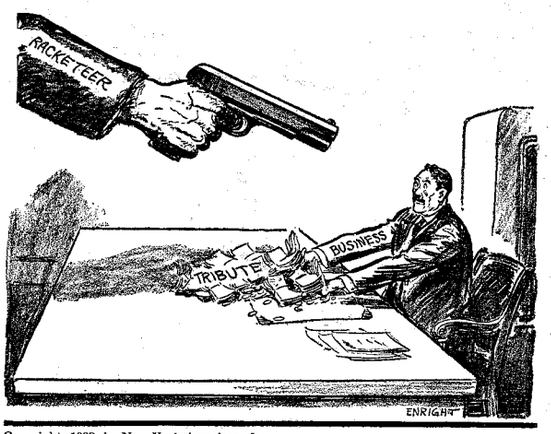
"Certainly we pay 'Croaker Tony' $100 a week. What of it? It's a fine business investment. It enables us to run open shop and it's cheap at the price. No, sir. We won't testify against him. We want him on the pay-roll."

The District Attorney has a headache. The police have a headache. Milady pays and pays. And "Croaker Tony" blithely goes his lucrative course, bolstered by the support of his "clients" and by the frailty of the law.

This is, of course, only one form of the racket; it rears a score of ugly and greedy heads.

But the clubbing has begun.

In Washington, Senator Copeland of New York introduces a resolution for an investigation of racketeering. Attorney-General Cummings intensifies the Federal fight on gangsters and is reported considering new legislation to meet this growing menace.



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The Strong Arm of the Lawless

—Enright in the New York "American."

IN Chicago, "business and the law win their first major victory over racketeers, who for years have preyed unmolested on local industries." So writes Owen L. Scott of the Consolidated Press Association, telling us that the issue was drawn and decided in the coal-distributing business.

Chicago also reports progress in another direction. When States Attorney Courtney could get no help from business men in digging into the scavengering racket in the commission house district, says Mr. Scott:

"He sent out 100 policemen in 100 cars to bring in 100 commission merchants who might know details of the racket.

"When brought before the grand jury, the business men remembered no evidence of racketeering. So the States Attorney kept them in custody through the day without providing food, and by evening, thirty-seven out of the 100 were talking. Indictments now have resulted, and a second racket faces trouble."

In New York, four men are convicted of conspiracy to coerce as the city moves to crush the poultry racket, said to yield $50,000 a week.

In New York also, Attorney-General Cummings orders an examination of evidence of racketeering in the Fulton fish market and in the trucking industry.

Thus the drive is being prest against "Croaker Tony" and his like. Bootlegging gave him his start, we read, and ever since he has been branching out into new fields. What is the best way to dislodge him?

A number of answers are given in the New York *American* of the Hearst press, whose members are carrying on a vigorous fight against the gangster.

FIRST, the police must have "the whole-hearted support of every law-abiding citizen," says Police Commissioner Bolan of New York. "Particularly do I refer to those citizens who may be threatened or intimidated in the lawful pursuit of their business. Without their help we labor under a handicap."

Some observers see the police of our big cities hampered by the gangsters' political affiliations. Police heads should be independent of political influence or interference, asserts General Sessions Judge Joseph E. Corrigan of New York.

"If the police can be protected from the corruption and politics of racketeering, they will do their part," agrees the San Francisco *Chronicle*, on the other side of the country. But—

"The final test will be of business. If business men, because it is cheaper, will submit to a $100 blackmail rather than spend $1,000 to fight, the racket will go on—and will, ultimately, cost much more than the $1,000 which would have suppprest it."

While some papers believe that the burden of eliminating the racketeer rests on the States, others agree with the New York *World-Telegram* that—

"If Attorney-General Cummings sincerely puts the full pressure of his power behind a national clean-up of the racketeers he will earn the blessing of a grateful nation.

"Organized society dare not surrender to this new enemy."

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TOPICS IN BRIEF

INFLATIONISTS' theme song—"Buy, baby, buy."—*Three River Falls (Minn.) Times.*

PROSPERITY may not be awake, but it seems to be aware that the alarm-clock is ringing.—*Indianapolis News.*

HOSTILE feelings now current among nations are enough to make the dove of peace a little cuckoo.—*Atlanta Journal.*

THE speak-easy, remarks a social observer, is gradually passing out. That, you know, used to be the exclusive privilege of the patrons.—*Boston Herald.*

SENATOR DAVID A. REED announces that he is not and will not be a candidate for the Republican nomination for the Presidency in 1936. Gosh! Are the Republicans going to have a nominee for the Presidency in 1936?—*Chicago Tribune.*

A VERY objectionable feature of this new currency is that we haven't seen any of it yet.—*San Diego Union.*

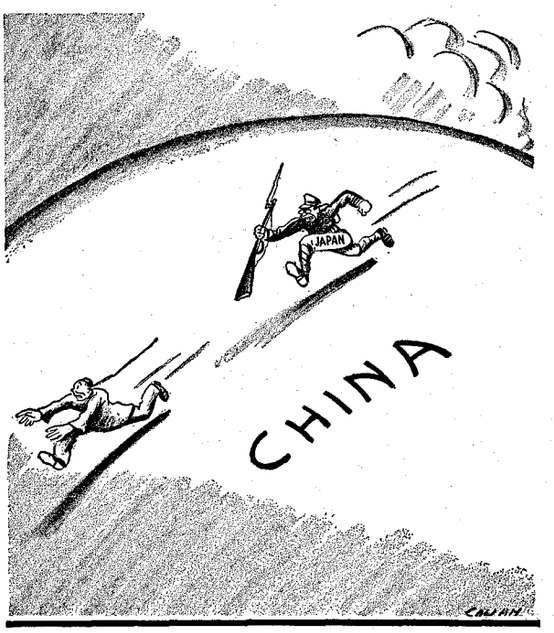
THE beer tax is the closest we have come to a tax with its own anesthetic.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

A GENT named Popoulossovitch came to America to make a name for himself. He did. He changed it to Jones.—*Jackson News.*

EDUCATION is free in America. And if you don't believe it, ask the school-teachers of Chicago or Atlanta.—*Dunbar's Weekly (Phœnix).*

IN spite of all the publicity given propaganda for world peace, there probably will be the usual number of weddings in June.—*Atlanta Journal.*

WE doubt that President Roosevelt will go to the London conference to "lend prestige." We have loaned foreign countries quite enough.—*Charleston Gazette.*



One Place Where It's "Business As Usual"

—Cowan in the Boston "Transcript."

THE next war, according to Marconi, will be fought by radio. The crooners should be our first line of defense.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

THE triumph of mind over matter is best illustrated by the jobless man who cheers up because things cost more.—*Publishers Syndicate.*

WHAT cynical Teutonic humor is it that turns the condemning of non-Nazi books over to a "minister of public enlightment?"—*Arkansas Gazette.*

How has inflation hit Yankee residents abroad? Well, the famous American quarter of Paris has already begun to look like 20 cents.—*Chicago Daily News.*

SCIENCE continues to explore space and reports a hissing sound mingled in radio static originating from some point in the Milky Way. Perhaps it serves us right.—*Washington Star.*

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has been compared to Moses. Of course, we hope it will not take F. D. R. 40 years to get the boys out of the woods.—*Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal.*

THE cleverness of the Chinese hasn't been overstated. As soon as the Japanese said they would not attack Peiping, the Chinese in the city began to put its defenses in order.—*Boston Globe.*

NELLIE TAYLOE ROSS, new boss of the United States Mint, is already proving that it is a woman's job. No mere male Director ever thought of marking the dollar down to 85 cents and selling the country on the idea that it was getting a bargain.—*Detroit News.*

THE Fascist salute to rulers seems funny. Over here we stick up both hands.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

PEEK is to be the new farm "dictator." It will take a lot of Peeks to find the farmer's profit.—*Seattle Times.*

MAYBE confidence would have returned quicker if it hadn't been so abused when here before.—*Chattanooga News.*

IT will still be measurably sound money, and perhaps it will circulate around in places where we can hear it talk.—*Weston (Ore.) Leader.*

INDUSTRY'S response to Our President's plea for higher salaries is still a matter of conjecture. It is felt, however, that the employed man is prepared to accept any kind of a raise, if it is in the best interests of the country.—*Detroit News.*

To truckle is a verb that doesn't mean anything a truck does.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

A PSYCHOLOGIST says Nudists are egotists. Just wrapt up in themselves, as it were.—*Thomaston (Ga.) Times.*

GERMANY may burn books, but will learn that a bonfire does not cause ideas to go up in smoke.—*Boston Transcript.*

AFTER practising on Bolivia for a year, it seems that Paraguay has worked up enough courage to declare war.—*Wichita Eagle.*

"NATURE is an original artist," we read. That is why she so often scorns to copy the pictures on flower-seed packets.—*The Humorist (London).*

FRANCE wants a war-debt moratorium for the duration of the depression. The next thing would be to get France to admit that the depression is over.—*Wichita Eagle.*

A SHORTAGE of barrels, due to hectic brewing, has deprived the almost naked taxpayer of what he'd counted upon as a last resort.—*Chicago Daily News.*

AN historian announces that women used cosmetics in the middle ages. Women still use cosmetics in the middle ages.—*Punch (London).*

IT is the opinion of Amos Squinch that it is the opinion of the Rockefeller family that Mr. Rivera is guilty of mural turpitude.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

MR. ROOSEVELT will go down in history as the first of our Presidents to remember to take his platform along when he moved into office.—*Macon Telegraph.*

FIVE thousand students marched in Berlin's bonfire parade, "singing Nazi songs and college melodies." Such as "Keep the Tome Fires Burning"?—*New York Herald Tribune.*

HITLER received a thousand pillows on his birthday, and what we can't understand is whether the Germans think that he's a stuffed shirt or merely that he ought to sit down.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

A MANUFACTURER says that some morning soon we shall wake up and wonder where the depression has gone. And it had better be soon, or the depression will wake up some morning and wonder where we've gone.—*Thomaston Times.*

"INTO the cities," says the Charleston *News-Courier*, "are congregating the inept, the less competent, the afraid, and the lazy." The writer might be surprized, tho, to hear how many of these inept, incompetent, afraid and lazy persons are paying the taxes on the old farm.—*Detroit News.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

Hitler Proclaims Peace With Equality

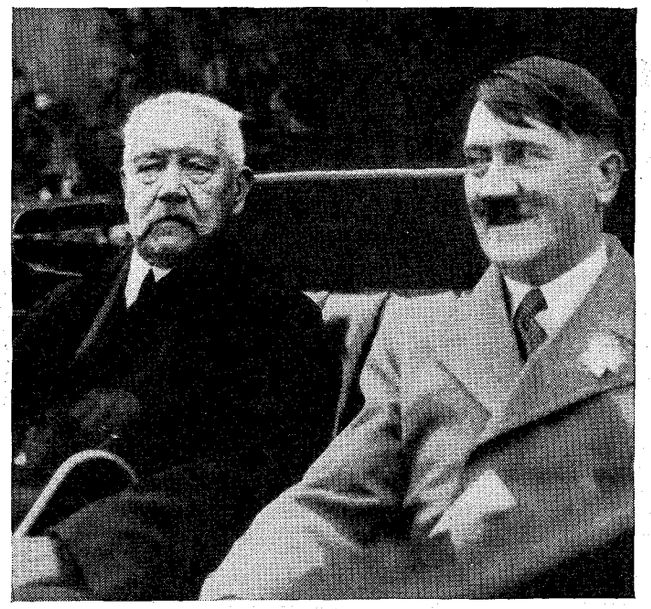
"CAN WE TRUST HIM?"

That is the grave question asked by some British and French editors as they consider Chancellor Adolf Hitler's speech on the disarmament question in which, while he firmly champions the German case for equality in armaments, "he broke no diplomatic china."

But he does demand revision of the Treaty of Versailles.

His internationally awaited utterance was expected to be full of menace. But some think it suffered a toning down in preparation as the result of President Roosevelt's call to fifty-four nations of the world which was given out the day before.

Opinion on the Roosevelt declaration appears in earlier pages of this number of THE LITERARY DIGEST. At the same time,



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"Smiling Adolf"

Chancellor Hitler, Germany's Führer, rides beside solemn President von Hindenburg on Berlin's first Hitler May Day.

there is no question about Chancellor Hitler's "warm thanks" for President Roosevelt's proposals for the furtherance of political and economic peace in the world.

The feeling of tranquillity established by the moderation of Mr. Hitler's speech, as shown in editorials cabled to THE LITERARY DIGEST from the English press, is perhaps most succinctly exprest in the words of the Manchester *Guardian*, that it "furnishes a new basis for negotiations."

A SPOKESMAN for the British Government, according to a United Press cable, declares that Mr. Hitler's speech has broken the armaments deadlock, but this unnamed representative of Great Britain announced simultaneously that the British are "awaiting a translation of his conciliatory words into action at Geneva."

Hitler's readiness to transform the Reichswehr into a short-term service Army within five years, we are told, is considered an advance over Germany's previous stubborn attitude. The British, it seems, are willing to meet the Germans half-way, and judge the outlook for the Geneva Conference on Disarmament and the World Economic Conference as encouraging.

Stripping Chancellor Hitler's spectacular display of oratory before the Reichstag, suddenly called into session after it was supposed to have been muted indefinitely, a Berlin correspondent of the Associated Press summarizes his pronouncement:

"The idea of rendering useful service to other peoples by destroying economically a people of 65,000,000 is so absurd that nobody can dare, to-day, openly to expound it.

"No new European war could replace the present unsatisfactory condition by something better.

"Germany would be ready without further ado to dissolve her whole military establishment and destroy the scanty remnant of arms left her if neighboring nations unreservedly did the same.

"Germany must at least insist on her equality claim.

"Germany is in the main agreed to accept a transitional period of five years for the establishment of her national security, in expectation that after this period Germany's real equalization with other nations will occur.

"Germany has only a single desire, namely, to be able to preserve her independence and protect her borders.

"For President Roosevelt's proposal the German Government is indebted with warm thanks. It is ready immediately to indorse this method of remedying the international crisis because it, too, believes that without a solution of the disarmament question no enduring economic recovery is imaginable.

"The only nation whose fear of invasion can really be justified is Germany.

"Germany is ready at any time to renounce aggressive weapons if the whole world also bans them. Germany is ready to join any solemn non-aggression pact, because she thinks not of attack but of her security.

"The German Government and German people will not, however, under any circumstances, submit to being compelled to affix their signature to anything that would be tantamount to perpetuating Germany's disqualification.

"Each attempt to overpower Germany by means of a mere majority decision in contravention of the clear spirit of treaties could only be dictated by the intention to force us out of the conferences.

"As a nation under a perpetual stigma it would also be difficult for us to remain within the League of Nations."

WITHOUT doubt, says the London *Times* in an editorial cabled to THE LITERARY DIGEST, Chancellor Hitler's speech represents the view of official Germany, which informs the world that "Germany expects to be treated on a footing of complete equality with other Powers, in fact and in practise." This newspaper says further:

"Behind Hitler, the demagog and showman, the world has caught its first glimpse of Hitler the statesman. Without doubt the speech represents the views of official Germany and the German people.

"On the whole, it should create a rather better atmosphere at Geneva, but it must be tested by the conduct of the German delegates there."

The London *Daily Express* thinks that his present speech is more soothing to foreign ears than most of Hitler's previous oratory, and the Laborite *Daily Herald* speaks of it as a "gesture, not of defiance but of conciliation," which "must provide a basis for continued and even hopeful discussions at Geneva." With a plea for trust in Hitler, this Labor organ adds:

"His wild words and worse actions have created such suspicion of Herr Hitler's intentions that there will be a genuine fear that his speech is merely a smoke-screen. If such suspicions are allowed to prevail, there is no possibility of hope. Herr Hitler should be taken at his word. The risk is a minute one compared with the appalling risks of rejecting his offer as insincere."

The London *News-Chronicle* is cheered in its impression that "the assurances of the German Government's pacific intentions are as categorical and sweeping as could well be imagined," while *The Daily Mail* is convinced that "nothing could be more emphatic than Hitler's denunciation of war."

As the London *Morning Post* sees it, "it seems that the chief hope of Europe is that Hitler plainly realizes and tells his own

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people what madness it would be to attempt a new settlement by force of arms." Yet with all the willingness to believe in Germany and trust it, *The Daily Telegraph* confesses its doubt:

"Sentiment in favor of conceding the fairness of Hitler's speech would be overwhelming but for the general militaristic developments in Germany recently. One speech will not wholly restore confidence."

SKEPTICISM about Hitler is revealed also in Warsaw editorials cabled to THE LITERARY DIGEST. For instance, the semiofficial *Gazeta Polska* expresses its amazement at the recent saber-rattling utterances of von Neurath and von Papen as compared with the peaceful tone of international policy enunciated by Chancellor Hitler, and it asks as if bewildered:

"Whom shall we believe?"

In France, according to a United Press cable to THE LITERARY DIGEST, a spokesman at the Foreign Office pointed out that Hitler's speech marks an important change in Germany's foreign policy. Describing the German Chancellor's oration as "pleasing, conciliatory, and supple," this unnamed authority gives it as his belief that the German change of front is due to conversations between President Roosevelt and Hjalmar Schacht, head of the German Reichsbank, who has come to Washington on a diplomatic mission from the Hitler Government. This French observer also gives credit for Mr. Hitler's moderation to "the Roosevelt message to world rulers."

But in the French press there is an obvious note of distrust. Thus, the Paris *Journal* observes that Chancellor Hitler's speech is "superficially moderate," but "actually it is a formidable attack on the Versailles Treaty." And the Paris *Petit Journal* has this to say:

"It is evident that the present mildness of Hitlerism is the result of the Roosevelt note and also of the counsel of Mussolini. Despite Hitler's assertions that there is no connection between the Reichswehr and the Nazis, France has every reason for distrust."

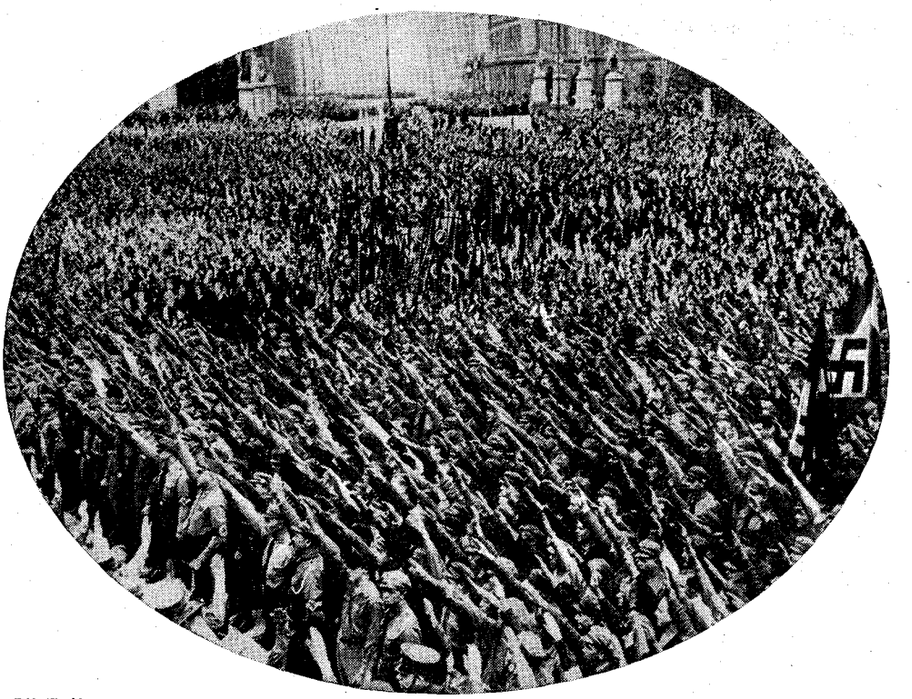
THE *Echo de Paris*, which never expresses any faith in Germany, finds that Chancellor Hitler's address "constitutes acceptance" of the MacDonald Disarmament Plan, which is summarized on an earlier page of this issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST. But this daily adds:

"However, it is apparent that Germany will withdraw from the Geneva Conference unless she gets the fullest satisfaction."

In Germany, as was to be expected, editorial comment on Chancellor Hitler's speech is unanimously laudatory. At the same time there plainly shows in it a line of argument linking up Germany with the United States in the eyes of the world. For instance, the *Boersen Courier* declares:

"The speech was a profession of peace unmatched for charity, honesty, and forthrightness. Hereafter, all wild talk about secret German plots will be ridiculous. The best proof of Germany's good-will is the unreserved acceptance of President Roosevelt's proposals."

Then the *Berliner Tageblatt* asserts that while President Roosevelt indirectly warned the world against disregarding Germany, Chancellor Hitler put the final emphasis on this contention.



Wide World

"Heil Hitler!"

Brown-shirted Nazi youths pledge their allegiance to Germany's Dictator Chancellor during a Labor celebration on May Day, when the Nazi leader addrest more than 1,000,000 of his followers at Tempelhof Field.

The League-of-Nations Woman

A NEW TYPE of responsible woman has evolved in the Secretariat of the League of Nations at Geneva. She is described as a hard worker, of smart appearance, and intelligent enough not to let her male superiors know just how intelligent she is.

The flappers of the amazing early nineteen-twenties in the city beside the beautiful Lake Leman are said to have disappeared. Those who were just pretty and not much else have married. The others, with ten years' unique opportunity of contact with the influential people of every country passing in and out of Geneva, have become trained women in world affairs.

As liaison officers in the information departments, in the press and research sections, some have achieved really important positions. But untidy women of genius are not tolerated at Geneva, writes Ellen Wilkinson in the London *Star*, and the all-important of chic is recognized despite the inadequate salaries for the very high cost of Geneva living. Then, with a sly smile of humor, this woman observer at the League goes on to say:

"They have wrestled, apparently successfully, with that problem which is the nightmare of every clever woman who has to work with and under men. . . . How to secure sufficient respect for your brains to be given responsible work, without making the fatal error of letting them see you know as much as they do.

"The women who make that mistake, go! So by a process of elimination, through marriage or promotion, error or just plain revolt, is evolved the Geneva Type, the League-of-Nations Woman.

"Her age is her own affair. She is chic, suave, well-informed, a good colleague to her own sex, able to manage almost any type of male chief, as different from the ideal of the suffragists as from the pet aversion of the 'antis.' Yet, under those perfectly waved heads, some slightly tinged with gray, I have found a passion for world peace which I wish more delegates shared.

"But the overwork of the secretariat, men and women alike, is really ridiculous . . . again the camp atmosphere, the feeling that the peace of the world may depend on some memorandum out-of-date an hour after it is typed."

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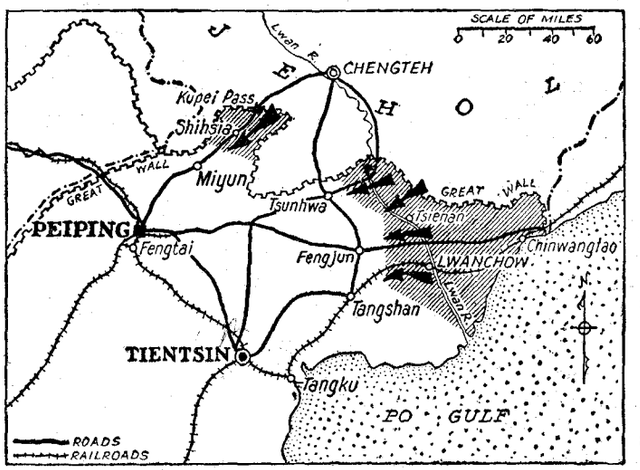
The Japanese Wedge of Fire Toward Peiping

"CHINA MUST FIGHT or become a second Korea." This desperate, rallying cry of a Shanghai Chinese editor is only one indication of the panic that permeates North China while the Japanese forces move resistlessly toward Peiping.

Down from Manchukuo through Jehol and past the Great Wall, blasting their way on land and from the air, the Japanese have moved with increasing speed till they hold all the territory



Courtesy of the New York *Times*

Japan's Drive in North China

Five columns of Japanese troops, comprising possibly 80,000 men, are moving against Tientsin and Peiping. The southernmost, after having captured Lwanchow, is moving on Tangshan, sixty miles northeast of Tientsin. Others are driving to capture Fengjun and Tsunhwa, Chinese bases. The fifth column, having driven through the foothills south of Kupei Pass, is moving on Miyun, north of Peiping, where the Chinese are solidly entrenched.

between the Great Wall of China and a line running from Miyun —forty miles north of Peiping—through Tungshao, south of Fengjun, and through Tangshan—seventy miles north of Tientsin —to the Gulf of Po.

MEANWHILE Peiping United Press dispatches tell of the tightening of martial law in that city, because of the huge influx of Chinese fleeing to the South. Thousands have left, and thousands of others stream into the ancient capital from the North.

Cabled editorials from the Chinese press to THE LITERARY DIGEST give a vivid picture of the frantic state of mind of the Chinese. A Kuomintang Chinese-owned daily, the Shanghai *China Times*, declares that when the Chinese can no longer hold Peiping and Tientsin, it must destroy them. We read:

"The aggressive ambitions of Japan know no bounds. The occupation of Peiping will lead to further aggressions in Shantung and Shansi and other northern provinces, and will result either in the extension of Manchukuo or the establishment of a new puppet régime in North China.

"It may lead to international complications, but these will not help China. Hence we must defend Peiping and Tientsin to the utmost of our ability.

"When it is impossible to hold them we should destroy those cities."

THE Shanghai *Shun Pao*, an independent newspaper, bewails the futility of the uncoordinated resistance which has prevailed among China's forces since the capture of Jehol, and it adds:

"The only possibilities now are peace by compromise or a continuance of war.

"Despite the dangers of the latter course it is the only possible solution, but resistance must be coordinated under an able leader. China must fight or become a second Korea."

Among editorials from the Japanese press, cabled to THE LITERARY DIGEST, the most illuminating is that of the independent, somewhat sensational Tokyo *Miyako*. Speaking of the approach of Japanese troops toward Peiping, it wonders just what impression this fact makes on the government at Nanking. Moreover, it warns China not to expect much from the great Powers, and it makes a plain bid to China that it throw up its hands:

"We hope that the Japanese advance will help to effect a change in attitude at Nanking with regard to the entire Chino-Japanese dispute. China is confronted with the necessity of abandoning her policy of playing off foreign countries against Japan.

"Moscow has rejected her protest against the proposed sale of the Chinese Eastern Railway, thus blasting China's hopes to involve the Soviet Government in a dispute with Japan.

"T. V. Soong has failed to raise the Manchurian issue in discussions with Washington, while Secretary Hull has indicated that the United States disapproves of injecting the Chino-Japanese problem into the World Economic Conference.

"The Powers generally are beginning to understand that peace will not be helped by intervention in Chino-Japanese affairs."

THAT the political atmosphere in North China has suddenly changed is the report of a Tientsin Associated Press correspondent, who adds that this leads to the belief that the Japanese incursion south of the Great Wall is near an end, and he goes on:

"The changed atmosphere resulted from the coming to North China of General Hwang-fu, National Government representative slated as Minister to North China from the Nanking Government.

"Hwang, former National Government Foreign Minister, is

Wide World

In Case of Need

A Chinese soldier in the Lwan River sector has his sword ready should the enemy get close enough for a hand-to-hand fight.

considered distinctly friendly toward Japan. His coming, coupled with a statement yesterday at Changchun, Manchuria, by Field Marshal Nobuyoshi Muto, Japanese military commander in Manchuria, that the Japanese would withdraw as soon as the Chinese remain away from the Wall, was interpreted as meaning a Chinese-Japanese compromise had been reached."

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Rivera in Hot Water

SUPPOSE AN AMERICAN PAINTER were to place a portrait of John D. Rockefeller on the walls of a Soviet public building.

Would Soviet Russia applaud?

Would artist admirers organize marches of protest if the work was condemned?

Diego Rivera's mural for the Rockefeller Center Building was found to contain a portrait of Lenin and the Rockefeller interests demurred to the extent of holding up the completion of the mural and ending the contract of the artist with payment in full.

The integrity of art is thus assailed, according to Rivera and his supporters. There is implied no criticism of the Mexican artist's work, according to the Rockefeller interests. But a portrait of Lenin displayed on the walls of a public building in America, "might very easily offend a great number of people," Mr. Nelson A. Rockefeller wrote to Mr. Rivera, and he added:

"As much as I dislike to do so, I am afraid we must ask you to substitute the face of some unknown man where Lenin's face now appears.

"You know how enthusiastic I am about the work which you have been doing and that to date we have in no way restricted you in either subject or treatment. I am sure you will understand our feeling in this situation and we will greatly appreciate your making the suggested substitution."

THE head of Lenin was included in the original sketch, and in the drawings in line made on the wall at the beginning of the work, so Mr. Rivera stated in reply to Mr. Rockefeller's letter, and he offered his explanation of the meaning of the fresco and his willingness to make certain changes. Thus, as the correspondence appears in the press:

"I understand quite thoroughly the point of view concerning the business affairs of a commercial public building, altho I am sure that that class of person who is capable of being offended by the portrait of a deceased great man, would feel offended, given such a mentality, by the entire conception of my painting. Therefore, rather than mutilate the conception, I should prefer the physical destruction of the conception in its entirety, but conserving, at least, its integrity.

"In speaking of the integrity of the conception I do not refer only to the logical structure of the painting, but also to its plastic structure.

"I should like, as far as possible, to find an acceptable solution to the problem you raise, and suggest that I could change the sector which shows society people playing bridge and dancing and put in its place, in perfect balance with the Lenin portion, a figure of some great American historical leader, such as Lincoln, who symbolizes the unification of the country and the abolition of slavery, surrounded by John Brown, Nat Turner, William Lloyd Garrison or Wendell Phillips and Harriet Beecher Stowe, and perhaps some scientific figure like McCormick, inventor of the McCormick reaper, which aided in the victory of the anti-slavery forces by providing sufficient wheat to sustain the Northern armies.

"I am sure that the solution I propose will entirely clarify the historical meaning of the figure of a leader as represented by Lenin and Lincoln, and no one will be able to object to them without objecting to the most fundamental feelings of human love and solidarity and the constructive social force represented by such men. Also it will clarify the general meaning of the painting."

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Artist and Propagandist

Diego Rivera believes artists should paint what the workers and peasants want.

CONTROVERSY, centering round his bold and brilliant-colored murals, is no new thing to Mr. Rivera, says the New York *Evening Post*. "On two continents, and in three countries he has faced opposition to his art and to the caustic criticism it expresses of a world that has both exploitation and oppression in it." People of his own blood have been his enemies, as this article points out:

"He has faced it and gone on, this huge 'mestizo' with his Indian face, his curling mane of hair, his tinge of Communism, and his outspoken enmity toward the rich and powerful of all ages, to paint with undiminished gusto the works that he considers 'useful' in the advance of civilization.

"Long ago, in Spain, when his first one-man show was given at Madrid, the police were called to guard his paintings from an angry crowd, which felt that it was ridiculed.

"In 1927, when he completed his satiric frescoes of Mexican history in the patio of the Ministry of Education Building in Mexico City, his friends patrolled the place with pistols, lest his more active critics scrape from the stone the paint that he had fused upon it with a blow-torch.

"Two years later, one of his assistants was employed to patch up the damage done after the patrolling ceased.

"Destruction of these murals, baked as they are on solid stone, is virtually impossible. But, large holes were gouged in them and streaks of dirt and paint and whitewash laid across Rivera's colors.

"Last month, in more polite Detroit, Rivera's murals in the Institute of Arts aroused as hearty if less physically exprest dislike.

"The Rev. H. Ralph Higgins, senior curate of St. Paul's Cathedral, demanded the removal of one panel, declaring that it caricatured the Holy Family, putting the Virgin in a nurse's uniform and representing Joseph as a doctor with a vaccine squirt.

"William Bradley, City Councilman, declared the paintings should be whitewashed over as 'a travesty on the spirit of Detroit,' which 'completely ignores the cultural and spiritual aspects of the city.'

"Dr. George Herman Derry, president of Marygrove College in Detroit, called Rivera's murals 'a heartless hoax on his capitalist employer, Edsel Ford,' and 'a Communist manifesto.'

"But Mr. Ford himself showed no resentment. He paid Rivera for the work, and it remains, despite the criticism."

BUT Mr. Rivera is not a "formal Communist":

"True, he was once a member of the party and stood high in its councils. It is true, too, that Russia honored him and paid him for his decoration of the hall of its Industrial School and for a course of lectures he delivered back in 1929.

"But, as he explained himself, Communism, like the Rockefeller Center, has ejected him.

"'I am in a curious position,' he declared, when the protests in Detroit were at their heights. 'The official Communist party of this country has expelled me from membership, and now the conservative element attacks me.'

"Probably it is Rivera's subject matter—matter which, tho he is not a Communist, makes an appeal to Communism, that

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has caused the criticism of his work, rivaled only by the praise also accorded it."

RIVERA rides a high tide of popularity even among those who do not profess his radical ideas. Here are a few facts of his life:

"Tho Rivera's work has been severely criticized, it has been as loudly acclaimed, both in Mexico and in the United States. José Vasconcelos, Mexico's Minister of Public Instruction, boasted of him as the country's greatest artist, and the people gave him the name of the 'painter of the Mexican revolution.'

"In 1929 the American Institute of Architects awarded him its fine arts medal and the Museum of Modern Art allowed him its facilities for a one-man show in 1931—an honor accorded to no other artist but Matisse.

"Rivera was born in Guanajuato, Mexico, in 1886, and, it is said, began to draw at three years old. In 1897 he joined the preparatory school of the Academy of Bellas Artes, and subsequently went abroad, where he remained for years, painting constantly, and constantly destroying almost all he painted, feeling it unfit for sale or exhibition.

"Picasso was an intimate of his in Paris, and in Italy he made a deep study of the early frescoes. From this study he derived his technique of painting on wet plaster, an almost lost craft which he revived.

"Not until after 1920 did he return permanently to America, to be inspired by the scenes of his native country, which make up the bulk of his work."

ALMOST daily repercussions have followed the first explosion at Radio City. The first was provided by Rivera himself in a speech at Town Hall before a "cheering audience of friends, Communists, and members of the International Workers School."

In defining art he said it "is like ham—it nourishes people." In his own practise, so the New York *Herald Tribune* reports him, he "decided that it was necessary to take the technique of bourgeois art at its highest stage and create a new art, one that would be collective in content and function, having the philosophy and feelings of the proletariat embodied in it."

Then he confessed how he purposely "hoaxed American patrons":

"He smiled his broadest as he threw the gauntlet at all his American patrons.

"'I had to come in as a spy, in disguise,' he said. 'At first I kept my principles in the background. Then, as they came to me more and more, my ideas became clearer in my work. Finally, in the murals in Detroit, I exprest my true analysis of life in an industrial country.'

"It was a true analysis, he said, because immediately the work was attacked, and immediately the proletariat rose to defend it. Also, he remarked, those who knew art conceded its value.

"That is the solution of the $21,000 check mystery, he said, referring to the sum the Rockefellers paid for the fresco now covered up. 'Proletariat art is recognized as superior art by the capitalist class, which has to pay for it.'"

At a later meeting the artist said that "the buildings and all that is in them will one day belong to the workers," which leads the New York *Evening Post* to retort:

"We should say that if Mr. Rockefeller attempted a censorship, Señor Rivera attempted a cheat. On the whole, the painter got just about what he deserved when his attempt was balked and ended."

The Cover

THOSE who welcomed so cordially our cover of February 18, showing Diana Thorne's "Little Terrier," will be hospitable to Morgan Dennis's "Jock and Jill."

Dog lovers will appreciate the individual character of these "Scotties," tho they stand in harness together.

Mr. Dennis is essentially an etcher and has executed many plates of dogs, but oil, the medium in which the cover picture is executed, he "usually keeps for play," he says, "being less exacting than working on the copper plate."

Born in Boston in 1891, he studied under W. H. W. Bicknell. His present home is New York, but he joins the Provincetown colony in summer.

Germany's Book Bonfire

NUMBERS HARDLY COUNT in estimating the book-burning festival in Germany on May 10.

Reports range from an estimate of hundreds to tens of thousands of books burned; but the gesture is called symbolical, for it is hopeless to think any book so destroyed would not have a duplicate somewhere safe and sound.

Such American authors as Jack London, Ernest Hemingway, John Dos Passos, Upton Sinclair, and Louis Fischer, who appear on the black list, perhaps achieve an added mark of fame.

The elements were unfavorable in Berlin, for it rained; the books themselves would not burn easily, and finely bound volumes that were at first dedicated to the holocaust, so H. R. Knickerbocker writes in the New York *Evening Post*, were removed from circulation and preserved under tabu.

The bonfires were "highly symbolic," remarks Walter Lippmann of the New York *Herald Tribune*, but in another sense from that implied by the Nazis using the term. Thus:

"They symbolize the moral and intellectual character of the Nazi régime. For these bonfires are not the work of schoolboys or mobs but of the present German Government acting through its Minister of Propaganda and Public Enlightenment.

"And what is it that they symbolize? Nothing less than the conviction of the present rulers of Germany that violence is the means by which human problems must be solved. Why, for example, do they burn with conspicuous zeal a book like Erich Maria Remarque's 'All Quiet on the Western Front'? That book has nothing to do with Communism or the Treaty of Versailles or the Weimar Republic or the Jews.

"It is a novel which deals with the pitiable sacrifice of mankind in war. It is thrown to the flames in the presence of the Minister of Propaganda and Public Enlightenment as symbolic of the 'awakening' of Germany. Awakening to what? Is it to peace, and to conciliation, and the making of a more just and orderly Europe, or is it to the conviction that the Nazi purposes must be achieved by fire and sword?

"The ominous symbolism of these bonfires is that there is a Government in Germany which means to teach its people that their salvation lies in violence. What else can the civilized world make of these bonfires?

"Had the Nazis burned only the books of the German Republic, or Communist books, the world might say it has witnessed an episode in a civil war. Had they burned only books by Jews, the world might say that the Nazis were persecuting the German Jews. But when they make a special play, with elaborate ritual and under official sanction, of burning the books that point the road to European peace, the conclusion is inescapable, however dreadful it may be to contemplate it, that the Nazis deliberately and systematically mean to turn the minds of the German people to preparation for war."

ONLY a change of heart and mind within Germany, he writes, can restore a sense of peace to the world. "The logic of the present course can lead only to war." Mr. Lippmann shows a fine sympathy with the German people in their present situation, and he goes on to ask if there is any basis for "a change of heart," so much hoped for by the world outside:

"I do not know, unless it be that an economic recovery in the world will lift Germany out of the morass of its distress and restore to the German people their faith in the works of peace We are entitled to believe that this might happen. For the German nation has shared long and deeply in the labor and invention and spiritual life of Western civilization.

"Those who have known the German people, have traveled among them, have worked with them, have marveled at their skill and the perfection of their workmanship, have understood their deep respect for learning, their kindliness and their humor do not have to believe that these Nazi bonfires symbolize the German spirit.

"In the long history of a people they are the mood of a moment, a mood of wild despair brought to its peak by the intense agitation of the revolution through which Germany is passing. For an analogy one must look, I think, to the darkest days of the French Revolution, to Robespierre, for example, who set

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out to 'awaken' France with a new State religion under which it was said that 'all were atheists who did not think like Robespierre.'

"These moods pass. These bonfires will be quenched somehow, at worst in the blood and tears of men, but perhaps by cool waters from the springs of human decency."

Work-Shy Poets

IF THERE IS ONE THING modern poets dislike more than another, it is work.

The conviction was forced upon an English writer when he began hunting through anthologies to find how the poets wrote about work.

"You might read through several anthologies of modern verse," writes Robert Lynd in the *News-Chronicle* (London), "without gathering from their contents that any human being ever did a day's work in his life."

He fancies posterity, judging by the collections, would think "we spent our entire lives watching birds, looking at daffodils, gazing at the sky, meditating on things in general, with a little love thrown in." Also that "all the factories, shops and offices had been closed till further notice."

Kipling, of course, must be excepted from this indictment:

"Mr. Kipling writes as if he really enjoyed watching other people working. He has sung the praises, not only of soldiers and seamen, but of the engineer, and of that honest toiler, the subeditor. Has he not written in honor of the wage-slaves:

> Men like to Gods who do the work
> For which they draw the wage?

"But, apart from Mr. Kipling, what living poet is there who would not rather look at a lesser spotted woodpecker than at a coal-heaver?

"It is true that Mr. Laurence Binyon and one or two other poets admit and applaud the existence of such people as builders; but, so far as the bulk of modern poetry is concerned, we might as well be living in the industrial conditions of the Stone Age.

"Now, I am not one of those who believe that poetry should abandon the old themes—love, sorrow, war, and the beauty of a world lit by sun and moon and stars. I heard a young Communist poet arguing the other day that poets should cease to write about these things and write instead about machinery and social organization. I do not agree with him. If I must choose between sparking-plugs and roses, I will vote for roses.

"At the same time it is a curious thing that poets are the only artists in the modern world who loathe work so bitterly that they can scarcely bring themselves to admit its existence. The novelists, the painters, and even the musicians, have all shown their appreciation of work. Listening to some modern music with your eyes shut, indeed, you would find it difficult to tell whether you were in a concert hall or a factory.

"It must be conceded to the poets that they have not quite the same objection to work if it is in the country or at the seaside. They like farmers and plowmen and fishermen well enough; but that may be because farmers and plowmen and fishermen remind them of lazy country walks and holidays. Maurice Hewlett in 'The Song of the Plow,' and Miss Victoria Sackville-West in 'The Land,' are honorable exceptions who seem to me to show a genuine liking for work in their verse."

VERGIL and Hesiod, he admits, regarded the workers of their day—the farms and their shepherds—and so he contends "surely the man in the iron foundry or the ship-builder is as noble a figure as any farmer or shepherd who was ever praised in Greece or Italy."

Mr. Lynd turns an ear to Wordsworth's "The Leech Gatherer," and pits against him a shop-walker—"an infinitely more dignified figure."

Then he suggests a Clyde engineer, or a Sheffield silversmith, or a printer. Going on:

"If I were a poet I should write a poem about printers. There are few things that give me more pleasure than to see printers working, and the harder the better. I like, indeed, to make their work as hard as possible by making my handwriting as illegible as possible. Like the village blacksmith, the printer who has handled my copy may be said to have earned a night's repose.

"I am not sure, however, that all the workers of the world would be as appreciative as they ought to be if the poets began to tell them what fine fellows they were and how they envied them their jobs. Walt Whitman exclaims in one of his poems: 'O to work in mines, or forging iron!' If I were a miner, that kind of thing would merely irritate me, and I should doubt the sincerity of a vagabond poet who said 'O to work in mines!' and yet never applied for a miner's job.

"Walt Whitman was very fond of O-ing about the joys of other people's work. He could not think of a farmer without exclaiming:

> O the farmer's joys! . .
> To rise at peep of day and pass forth nimbly to work.

"What he really meant, I suspect, was:

> O the poet's joys!
> To rise at peep of day, look out of the bedroom window, see the farmer pass forth nimbly to work, and then go back to bed again.

"Certainly, as a journalist, I should object strongly if a poet began shouting, 'O the journalist's joys!' at me and at the same time showed as marked a dislike to hard work as most of the poets I have known.

"At the same time, we workers deserve far more appreciation from the poets than we get. We do more to keep the poets alive than all the robin redbreasts and lesser celandines in these islands. I do not want them to celebrate our joys, but let them at least celebrate our reckless industry, our eager morning rush to work, our reluctant evening departure from the day's labor.

"If they could bear the sight or even the thought of work for a single day, they would discover that tram conductors are just as beautiful as shepherds."

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The Offending Head

Portrait of Nicolai Lenin joining the hands of a worker, a Negro and a soldier in Rivera's mural for the Radio City condemned by the Rockefellers.

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Israel to Boycott Germany

"MADE IN GERMANY" will hereafter mean "no sale" to any American Jew.

The boycott, now well under way, was started by 288 Jewish societies of the New York City metropolitan area banded together as the American League for the Defense of Jewish Rights, in retaliation for the anti-Semitism of the Hitler régime. It will be continued, says the resolution adopted by nearly 600 delegates, "until all the anti-Jewish laws, edicts, and policies have been wholly repealed and renounced." Effort will be made to enlist in the campaign not only the 4,000,000 Jews in the United States, but also all Americans sympathizing with the movement.

The American campaign will be conducted in cooperation with the committee of Jews in England headed by Lord Melchett and with Jewish organizations in France, Poland, and other countries.

Thus the blaze of indignation which has swept the world since Hitler began his anti-Semitic program and shouted defiance to pleaders and critics alike takes the most effective course short of war.

The great New York meeting, which followed by a few days a tremendous anti-Hitler demonstration, was addrest by Christians as well as Jews.

Terming the trade attack the most effective way to combat intolerance, James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany, said "this question that now confronts the world is higher than any question of relief. It is a question of humanity and civilization." Only one kind of Jew is despised by the Gentile, he said, "and that is the Jew that denies that he is a Jew. If I were a Jew, whether a Sephardic or Ashkenazi, with all your tradition and history behind you, I'd be damned proud of it. I lived in Germany for four years, and I saw during the World War the cold, calculating cruelty of Prussianism, and that it was something new, that is, since the old Germany."

THE famous Jewish attorney, Samuel Untermyer, termed the Hitler Cabinet the "most astounding assemblage of irresponsible semi-savages ever gathered together" as he assailed business men who minimize the significance of events in Germany, and branded as "a wild assertion" the quotation attributed to Herman Metz that "the Jewish question in Germany is gradually settling itself." Only "timid, credulous, well-intentioned souls among the American Jews," said Mr. Untermyer, now fear to commit themselves to a boycott.

Noting that imports from Germany had dropt from $236,000,000 in 1929 to $73,000,000 in 1932, former Representative Fiorella H. La Guardia declared that "as far as Hitler is concerned we ought to make it zero for 1933." He asserted that the boycott was in a just cause, and predicted aid from "every mother who doesn't want to see her son sacrificed in another useless war."

"We want to see Hitlerism destroyed, and it will be destroyed," said Henry T. Hunt, former Mayor of Cincinnati. "The fall of the Hitler Government is absolutely necessary to world peace and world rehabilitation."

Acme

The Jews' Answer to Hitler

The beginning of the great anti-Nazi demonstration in New York, in which 100,000 Jews and many Christian sympathizers took part.

THE resolutions adopted set up a national council, to consist of all the organizations represented in the consumers' boycott. Professional, trade, and commercial bodies will be set up to carry the campaign into as many lines as possible where German products are used.

One hundred thousand Jews and many Christian sympathizers took part in New York City's great anti-Hitler demonstration.

Numerous bands enlivened the line of march. Some groups chanted rallying cries, and others sang patriotic and Jewish songs. One of the chants popular among the younger folks was, "We want Hitler—with a rope around his neck." A large swastika, from the points of which were hanged in effigy a rabbi for religion, a woman for culture, an angel for peace, and a man for labor, was one of the parade's most gruesome floats. An effigy that attracted derisive attention was an ape's body, about nine feet tall, surmounted by a head of Chancellor Hitler in caricature. One of the ape's hands clasped a man, and from the other, raised in air, ran representations of streams of blood. And a swastika was labeled "Germany's double-cross."

Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan, who led the famous Twenty-seventh Division during the World War, headed the parade, and Mayor John P. O'Brien, surrounded by a group of city officials, viewed it for four hours from City Hall steps.

At Battery Park, from where one sees the Statue of Liberty, and where stands what was once Castle Garden and is now the Aquarium, through which many of the marchers had passed as immigrants to the new land, these descendants of Abraham massed to hear the speakers.

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Hitler's violations of the rights of Jews, rang out General O'Ryan's sonorous voice, are "a challenge to civilization, a challenge to Christianity and its basic teaching, a challenge to the American spirit of fair play."

Reciting the Nazis' counter-charge that America is stained by lynching, by the sinister record of the Ku Klux Klan, and by kidnaping and racketeering, and therefore can not come into the arena of public protest with clean hands, General O'Ryan said the answer is devastatingly complete:

"It is that our Government has been engaged continuously in the effort to suppress these evils. Our Government did not inaugurate them or foster them, nor has it ever employed them.

"The Hitler Government, on the other hand, has not only refused to protect the Jews in their rights as citizens, but deliberately inaugurated the policy of intolerance toward them. It is this deliberate official governmental aspect of the activities in Germany which shock the civilized world. There is no analogy between our shortcomings as individuals in relation to intolerance and the official conduct of Hitler's Government in relation to its policies."

No less emphatic was former Secretary of State Bainbridge Colby. "The Germany of to-day," he exclaimed, "is captained by madmen. She is given over to policies, both domestic and external, which are policies of sheer madness. She is galloping to the brink of destruction. It is not far off." Germany, he said, "has forfeited the respect of mankind and has invited the censures which are being heaped upon her by all people, regardless of race, creed, or nationality throughout the world."

"The protest of which this march is the symbol," said Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, "has welled up out of the hearts of millions of Americans, Jews and non-Jews alike, who are moved to utter their sense of horror at the deed committed by the German Reich to-day under the fateful leadership of Hitler."

And while these thousands of Jewish bosoms heaved to the cries for redress as the Atlantic heaved behind them, other voices were raised in their behalf on another scene. The Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York, holding its 150th convention at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, some of whose stone and steel and brick and mortar was paid for by Jews, adopted a resolution expressing "deep sympathy with those who are suffering in Germany," and calling upon "Christians everywhere to voice disapproval of anti-Semitic discrimination."

On the day previous a movement to mobilize the spokesmen of Christianity in the United States and of college professors in American universities against anti-Semitism in Germany was started by groups of clergymen and social scientists through the National Conference of Jews and Christians. This is an organization striving to promote amity and cooperation among members of different faiths.

"We deplore the consequences that must fall upon the Jews, upon Christendom, which permits this ruthless persecution, and in particular upon Germany itself," says the clergymen's statement. "For protesting thus we conceive ourselves to be speaking as the sincere friends of Germany."

"A poverty-stricken world can not afford bitter hostility and the denial of civil and religious rights," says the social scientists' statement. "We believe that the general welfare of Germany as of every other nation will best be served by a friendly policy toward all honorable minorities."

Indictment

By Catherine Cate Coblentz

ALL you who sin, go fill the courts;
Plead guilty, you who have not cared,
Who turned your fellow from your door,
Whose burden you have never shared.

He is your brother as of old,
And you shall wear the mark of Cain,
For strange slow alchemy persists
And fashions judgment out of pain.

So in your carelessness beware,
For Pentecost advances still,
As Christ gives comfort to a thief
Still crucified upon a hill.

—*The Christian Century, Chicago.*

Pacifism in the Colleges

SHALL WE SINK THE *CONSTITUTION?* That is the question recently broached before a body of students.

While the historic old frigate was swinging on her anchor in San Francisco Harbor, a breeze from the west singing through her shrouds, a resolution proposing that she be sent out to sea and sunk was put before the Inter-Collegiate Conference.

The resolution was lost, 56 to 12, but the same conference, a student group representing seven San Francisco Bay region universities and colleges, did adopt a resolution pledging refusal "to be conscripted into any war service whatsoever." The vote was 44 to 19, with sixteen students not voting. The group also passed a resolution praising a similar pledge not to bear arms adopted by the Oxford Union, undergraduate organization of Oxford University. Eighty students attended the San Francisco meeting. Stanford University, the University of California, St. Mary's College, Mills College, San Mateo Junior College, and the San José and San Francisco State Teachers Colleges are represented in the organization.

This action by the students of the West coast preceded by a few weeks a nation-wide college poll conducted by the Inter-collegiate Disarmament Council, the National Student Federation, and the Brown *Daily Herald*. It shows that a large number of students are tinged with the pale hues of pacifism.

The total number of students who had voted at the time of the first official announcement of the results was 21,725. Of this number, 8,415 take an uncompromisingly pacifist stand, 6,089 say they would fight in a war of any character involving the United States, and 7,221 say they would bear arms only in case of invasion of this country.

THE sixty-five institutions which have sent in their final votes are situated in twenty-seven States. They comprise eight State colleges, nineteen universities, and thirteen women's colleges. Almost all the remaining number are coeducational.

The poll has created deep interest in the college press, and may be expected to be received with equal interest elsewhere.

"There is a deep significance in the student poll," says *The Maroon*, Colgate University, where the vote was of a particularly pacifist trend:

"Such a wide-spread sentiment against war is a very recent development and one indicative of tremendous progress in thinking.

"No poll taken just before or after the World War could possibly have shown similar results. The few pacifists, if not openly condemned, would have been thought just a little bit queer. To-day these same pacifists constitute a majority in the colleges of the country, and an even greater majority in England, where the questionnaire arose. No test such as the Great War has yet been given this new pacifism, but without doubt, in the event of another war, its adherents would form a powerful minority."

"By the very beginning and existence of such a movement," says *The Maroon* of the University of Chicago, where the pacifists were in the majority, "we firmly believe that the possibilities of world peace are nearer to realization than they ever were during the years when generation after generation defined patriotism as

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willingness to kill the citizens of another country, rather than as willingness to decide international issues in the best interests of so many mutually interdependent nations."

Altho it was not asked to participate in the poll, the Oregon State *Daily Barometer* editorially indorses the pacifist movement, and says "each student of this institution is asked to support in word and deed this attempt to save the world from destruction."

BUT Wheaton College, Illinois, refused to participate in the poll. For sixty-five years, it stated, the college has "stood stanchly for only the highest principles, sending its sons into the Civil War to fight for the emancipation of the slaves, participating actively in the fight against alcohol, doing its utmost duty during the World War, and is even now ready to back the good of the United States of America through thick or thin, believing that the only true and living God is watching over our—yes, *Our* good old Stars and Stripes—long may it wave o'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!"

Every one of the 233 students at Norwich University, the so-called "Military College of New England," signed a pledge to support the Government in any war, and, according to the Norwich *Guidon*, the results were telegraphed to Congress by the president of the university in the hope "that this result will help Norwich in its fight to retain government support of the R. O. T. C."

From an outstanding Eastern college came the statement, it is said, that one student who had signed the pacifist pledge was forced to withdraw his name from the list because of the pressure which has been brought to bear by the State Legislature on students holding State scholarships.

A poll of the students of the University of Nebraska was not permitted, it is announced.

At Wells College, Aurora, New York, says the statement, it was discovered that thirty-seven of the thirty-eight students who voted to fight in any war whatever are daughters of Army officers or of men in government service.

Where Charity Does Not Rest

NEW YORK TAKES CARE OF ITS POOR.

The city that is so often frowned upon as the horrible example of civic corruption has this much to its credit at least, and it is remembered that many of the homeless and hungry who throng its hospitable doors are strays from other cities and wanderers from other shores.

As the New York *Sun* points out, the business of the welfare and charity societies has gone on without interruption, answering calls for help, housing families in need, giving support to the aged and treatment to the sick.

For instance, there is the year's record of the work of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. It is the organization's eighty-ninth report.

As *The Sun* puts it:

"Imagine yourself at the application desk of the A. I. C. P. day and night through every hour of 1932.

"Every twenty minutes, on the average, a call for aid would come from some family in distress, until more than 32,500 had flowed through your hands. Almost three in every four families applying for aid would be facing their first experience at charity's door.

"The A. I. C. P. was one of the many organizations which helped distribute the $15,000,000 raised by the Gibson Unemployment Relief Committee. It received $900,000 from this committee last year, or about 36 per cent. of what the A. I. C. P. expended for family welfare, old-age relief, and tuberculosis and health care.

"Altogether it disbursed about $6,770 a day for every day of 1932. The total was the largest in nearly ninety years of service to this community. The family welfare division alone had under its continuous care enough destitute persons to fill twice the number of seats in Madison Square Garden.

"It was a hard year for social welfare in general, but the A. I. C. P. stayed right in the front line of the battle; it found no rest even when the last day of 1932 closed."

When Boys May Be Snobs

REMEMBER THE BRIGHT LITTLE GIRL in Whittier's New England schoolhouse who apologized to her dull little boy friend for spelling a word and going above him?

"Sentimental effacement," Dr. S. S. Drury describes it, and all wrong. "If snobbery means self-improvement," he says, "let's all be snobs." But he declaims with all his energy against the snobbery which is the "slavish following of false distinctions."

Dr. Drury is headmaster of St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, and one of the famous educators of the country. "Education," he says in his "School, Home & Co." (Farrar & Rinehart, Inc.), "is a hard word describing a lovely thing." So it has been his policy to conspire with home and pupils to keep it lovely, and to prevent young, ruddy-faced, clean-hearted Davids who have come to him from turning into cruel Goliaths when they go out into the world to build cathedrals or to train other children. The book is made up of fifteen essays addrest to teachers, parents, and schoolboys—confidential chats on the big and little problems of school and boyhood.

Enlarging on snobbery, Dr. Drury says its American form is financial snobbery, and its hothouse is the home, and its nursery the school. Yet every man-child, says Dr. Drury, is inherently democratic. He is everybody's friend, and friend to everybody.

"The only nursery question ever asked from Ur of the Chaldees to Southampton, Long Island, is 'Are you sweet and good?'" says Dr. Drury. "Whatever fictitious standards get into the minds of youth must be put there from outside. This is like the natural distaste for alcoholic spirits. Children abhor liquor. Snobbery and intemperance are habits acquired from jaded elders."

In an essay on "Being Happy Alone," Dr. Drury says that "we must build up a disposition of restraint, fortifying ourselves against sentimentality and slush." For:

"Jaded, unmoral, burned-out philanderers excite the minds of young people by moving pictures and low-class literature. Who can touch pitch and not be defiled? Who walks in an aura of innocence that money-grubbing scenario writers can not invade?

"We must insist on the dignity of the mind, warding off those unrestrained emotions. Exalt and enrich God-implanted innocence, which is as much the right of high-school scholars as of the baby on the nursery floor."

WHAT the schools need, declares Dr. Drury, is religion. The basis of religion, he says, is a "sense of wonder," and it is the business of teachers to conserve it.

Stark wonder, says Dr. Drury, seeks embodiment. "The numinous [divine] pleads for a shrine."

"I therefore am abandoning the baffllements of a far-distance speculation. The winds of infinity would blow out our little flame. Creatures of time and space, whose categories are here and now, we were created.

"I will lead David to practise praying to and listening for a Person who is not a million light-years away, but is nearer than hands and feet; together we shall study the content of the Lord's Supper, nor puzzle over the content of the milky way; we shall acutely localize the numinous, in prayers, in Bible-words, on altars, by bedsides, in daily offerings of chivalry and undetected kindness. All this life of the spirit, real, invisible, dominant, nourishing, shy—youth's right—youth expects from schoolmasters and from schools.

"Unless the alma mater, taking her children to her knee while yet their minds are tender, indoctrinates them forever with a sense of wonder, the mystery and fascination of this one brief life we have to live; unless the spirit of the school is avowedly numinous, tell me what major preference of the boy will later rise up in the man, to prevent his throwing away the harp of the spirit and buckling on the armor of brass?"

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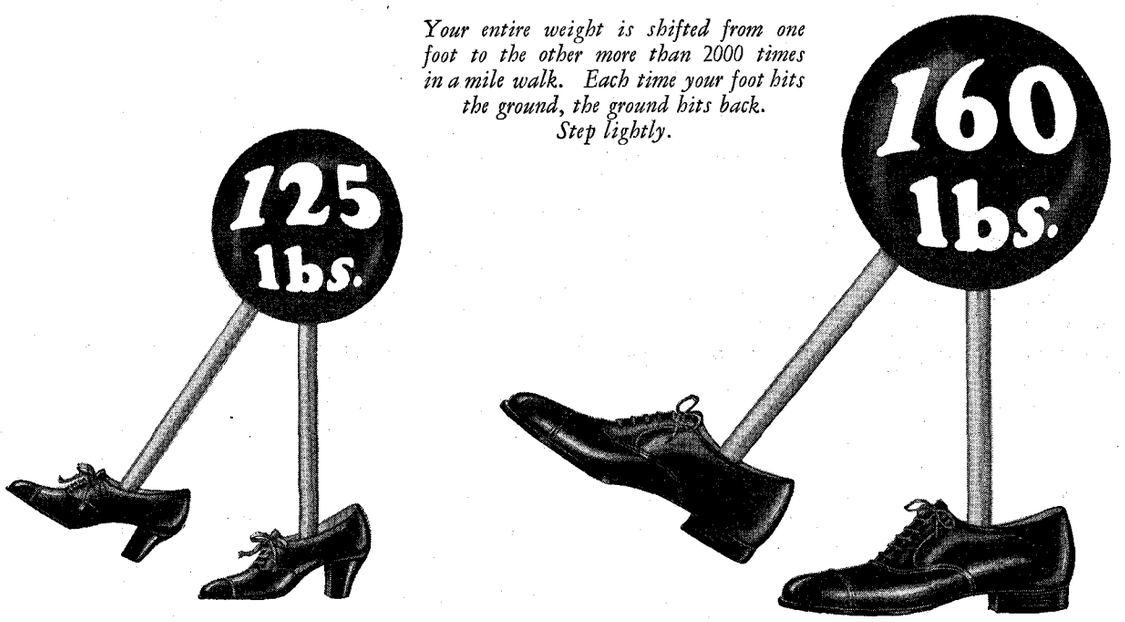
Watch your Arches

Your entire weight is shifted from one foot to the other more than 2000 times in a mile walk. Each time your foot hits the ground, the ground hits back. Step lightly.



A GREAT deal of excruciating pain in the feet or elsewhere in the body, caused by weakened or broken down arches, can be relieved or completely removed. When the three main causes of foot trouble—misuse, abuse and disuse—are generally understood, a great deal more pain will be avoided.

If you walk with your toes pointed out instead of straight ahead you put a severe strain on your arches. Overstrained, they are likely to sag or flatten. Bones may be forced out of place, pinching and torturing sensitive nerves.

All too often these tortured nerves communicate their distress to nerve centers far removed from the feet. Leg aches, headaches, backaches and many other aches are penalties which follow the misuse of a hard-working foot.

Abused, either by being cramped in a shoe which does not permit the toes to lie flat, or sprawled in an ill-fitting shoe, no foot can support and move its burden comfortably and easily. Shoes should have a straight inner edge. They should fit snugly under the long arch and at the heel.

Examine your shoes to make certain that the sole, under the ball of your foot, does not round down in the center or bend up at the sides. If it does, every step you take tends to flatten the short arch across the ball of the foot. Then the needless pain.

Disuse is the third crime committed against feet which should be able to give willing and uncomplaining service. A foot which has little to do besides carrying its burden from bedroom to dining-room and from there to an automobile or other conveyance, loses its muscular strength, becomes almost an invalid foot through feebleness.

But when muscles and ligaments have lost their strength or arches have become weakened, the services of a competent foot specialist may be needed. He may, by proper treatment, or by prescribing corrective foot exercises or scientifically constructed shoes, restore your foot to usefulness.

A booklet "Standing Up to Life" which tells how to overcome many foot ailments by means of intelligent foot exercises will be mailed free upon request. Address Booklet Department 633-L.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

FREDERICK H. ECKER, PRESIDENT — ONE MADISON AVE., NEW YORK, N. Y.

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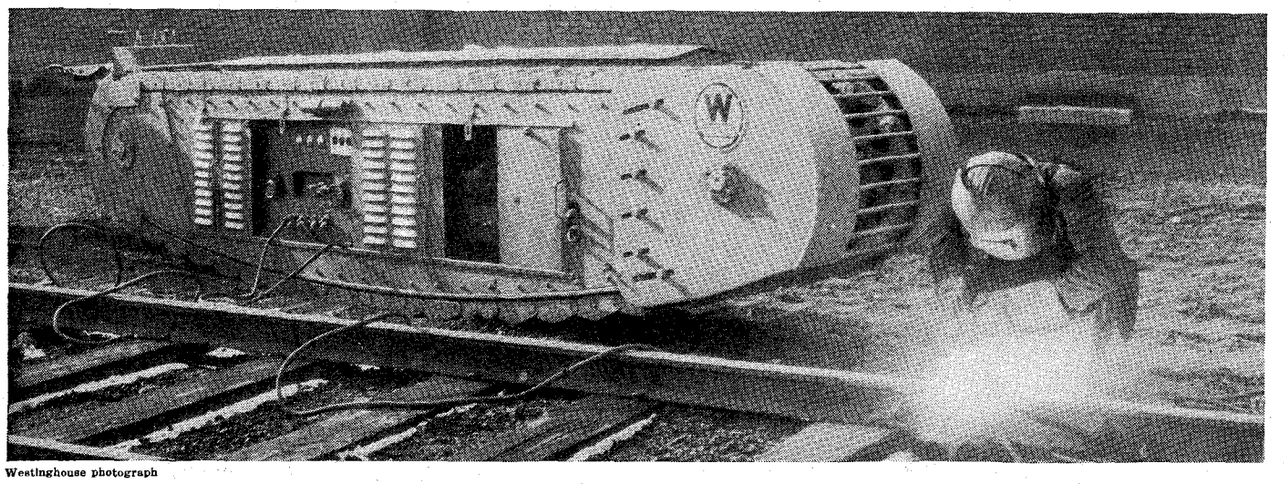

Westinghouse photograph

The Peace-time Tank in Action

Climate and Life

WHAT IS YOUR PET CLIMATE?

On the answer depends your health: perhaps your life.

It must neither be too hot nor too cold; even the variability which some consider vital has recently been placed under suspicion as too stimulating to some organisms.

Says an editorial writer in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago):

"Man's adaptation to climate plays an important part in the progress of civilization. For example, climate seems rather naturally to make its own adaptation of the individual in the matter of exercise. Persons who live for any length of time in the South gradually develop a distaste for exertion of a physical kind. In the North there is quite naturally an inclination even in winter for vigorous outdoor life. Nature should be followed. The winter-time is the most important time to carry on outdoor activities. Vigorous walking, outdoor games, skating and coasting are healthful sports. Limitations imposed by the weather cause people to live unhygienic lives during the winter. For many persons it is a period of semihibernation.

"There is a wide-spread belief, promoted, it may be, by Huntington's essays, that the most stimulating quality of man's environment is a mean temperature between 38 and 64 Fahrenheit, with frequent fluctuations of moderate extent across this mean range. We are told that various phases of human social and economic development have proceeded with greatest rapidity and been most extensive in regions where the climate is characterized by such temperature conditions. Where it remains above 64 all, or nearly all, the time, or below 38, little development of humanity takes place unless the climate is possest of great variability or storminess. Sufficiently wide and frequent changes in temperature, however, seem able to neutralize the depressive effects of heat on man. Unfortunately, the large land and population masses in the tropics and subtropics are handicapped by both heat and lack of variability."

A NUMBER of investigations have been undertaken to ascertain some of the reactions of experimental animals to prolonged extremes of temperature and humidity. In the most recent, by Ogle and Mills, at the University of Cincinnati, the investigators found that animals adapted to constant heat lose to a considerable degree their ability to produce heat and keep warm under chilling emergencies. Those adapted to a cooler environment are more able to meet chilling conditions by increased heat production, but succumb to excessive heat much more readily than do those adapted to constant warmth. To quote further:

"A few hours of cooling each day is shown to overcome the depressing influence of a hot environment. Animals spending two-thirds of the time in the hot room, but cooled a while each day, are found to have more active combustion than even the cold room ones. Ogle and Mills believe that these differences under the various conditions are mainly dependent on changes in the operation of the suprarenal glands. Definite and certain proof for this, however, is not yet at hand.

"Ogle and Mills remark that in certain of the most stimulating areas of the earth it seems evident that the climatic drive is exceeding man's bodily capacity to respond, with the result that in these regions breakdown is manifesting itself with increasing severity and frequency. The death-rate from diabetes, for instance, is steadily rising in spite of the free use of insulin, while the increase in diseases of the heart and blood-vessels gives real cause for alarm. Are we to believe that we may become victims of the climates that have heretofore been extolled as the most invigorating environments of man?"

Tanks for Peace-time Use

WAR MAY BE OUTMODED, but tanks are not. They still have their uses.

A new tank of the "caterpillar" type, designed for peace-time rehabilitation of worn railroad tracks and other railroad properties was demonstrated before 100 engineering and operating executives of railroads by the Westinghouse Company recently.

The new machine is a long, low and narrow tractor, completely equipped with electric arc-welding apparatus.

A gasoline engine drives a generator which supplies current for welding and for driving the machine from place to place. Says the News Department of the company, in a press bulletin:

"The tractor-welder is nearly 15 feet long, 30 inches wide, and 36 inches high. Its narrow width and low height permit it to be parked adjacent to the tracks without interfering with passing trains.

"Altho it weighs more than five tons, this industrial 'tank' is almost as maneuverable as its war-time counterpart. It easily ambles over railroad rails, climbs an eight-foot ramp onto a standard railroad flat car, fights up a steep 30-degree bank (the steepest grade on the Lincoln Highway is about 10 degrees), and runs along side slopes as steep as 45 degrees without tipping over. It turns around in a space the size of a three-foot circle, and can extend nearly half its length beyond the top of a wall or slope without toppling over.

"For track-repair, the tractor-welder is taken to the point of use on a rail-car. It is run off the car under its own power and placed in position along the track. It may be adjacent to the tracks, even on a steep shoulder next to an outside track, or alongside a track in a tunnel or on a bridge. When the welder is in place, its generators furnish electric current for welding, and to drive other repair tools such as rail-grinders, slotters, drills, and the like.

"The tractor-welder provides railroads with an economical method of building up battered rail-ends, worn crossings, and turnout frogs, and for the repair and construction of bridges, signal-towers, water-towers and other structures along railroad rights of way. It is expected to save the railroads thousands of dollars in maintenance charges annually.

"Six of the new welders have been built for the Lehigh Valley Railroad."

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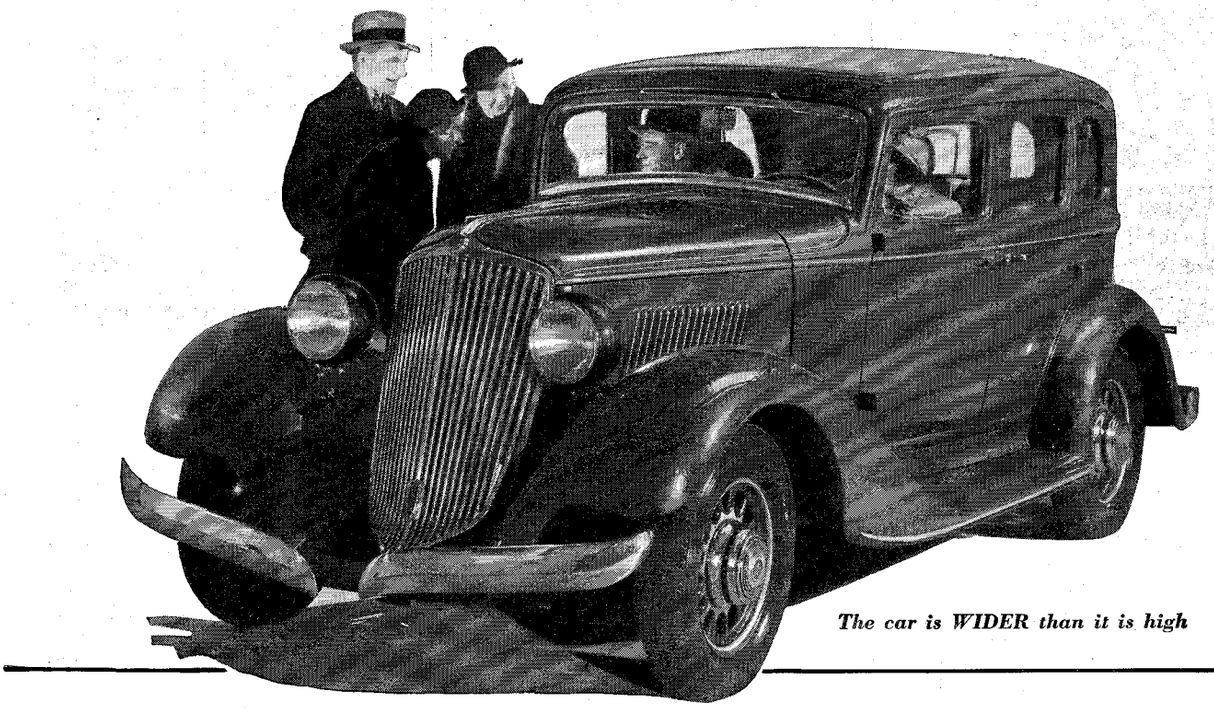
Safest Car Ever Built



The car is WIDER than it is high

As a result of this unmatched *combination* of safety features no other car is engineered to hold the road so well, to take turns without sidesway, to steer so easily, to stop so smoothly and surely . . . as the new series Graham Six or Eight.

EXTRA LOW BANJO FRAME
(Exclusive Graham Feature)

Graham's new and revolutionary Deep Banjo Frame is not only stronger than any ordinary type of automobile frame, but provides a much lower center of gravity, without sacrificing road clearance.

EXTRA WIDE OUTBOARD SPRINGS
61 INCH TREAD
(Exclusive Graham Feature)

Greater width between springs (8 inches in front and 6 inches in the rear) and wider wheel tread, make it practically impossible to overturn a Graham. Sidesway is almost wholly eliminated.

EXTRA BIG BRAKES
(Hydraulic—Graham-Designed and Built)

Compare the powerful, easy acting Graham-Built Hydraulic Brakes to those on other cars . . . note the bigger drums, greater braking surfaces, the rigid cast shoes—all meaning *real safety*.

HIGH COMPRESSION
VITALIZED POWER
BALANCED IN RUBBER
(Exclusive Graham Feature)

A new type of "hair-trigger" performance results from Graham's advanced Aluminum Head Engine . . . swift, smooth acceleration that gets you out in front and avoids traffic tangles.

EXTRA BIG BODIES
SEATING 3 COMFORTABLY FRONT OR REAR
(Graham-Built)

There has been no compromise with comfort in the design of the big, roomy Graham-Built Bodies. Ample leg-room and deep wide seats with modishly tailored upholstery supply the ease of a deep-cushioned chair.

NEW SIX, BEGINNING AT $745—NEW EIGHTS, BEGINNING AT $845
Prices at factory, special equipment extra

GRAHAM

The Most Imitated Car on the Road

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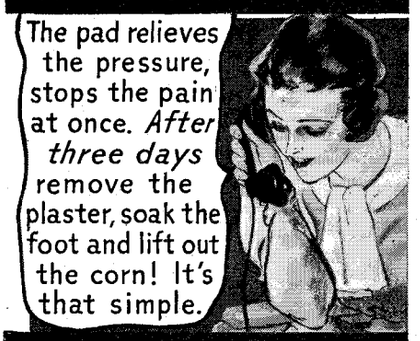
CORNS HURT?

JUST APPLY BLUE-JAY

With Blue-Jay, my dear. There was no pain at all. Just soak your foot ten minutes, then apply Blue-Jay, centering the pad over the corn.

PAIN STOPS AT ONCE


The pad relieves the pressure, stops the pain at once. After three days remove the plaster, soak the foot and lift out the corn! It's that simple.

CORN GONE IN 3 DAYS

GENTLE · SAFE · PAINLESS!

Blue-Jay, used by millions for 35 years, is the invention of a famous chemist. It is made for you by Bauer & Black, surgical dressing house whose scientific products are used by doctors and hospitals the world over. *Be kind to your feet.* When a corn appears remove it with Blue-Jay.

25c at all druggists. Special sizes for bunions, calluses

BLUE-JAY

BAUER & BLACK'S SCIENTIFIC

CORN REMOVER

"For Better Feet"—Free Booklet contains helpful information for foot sufferers. Also valuable foot exercises. Address Bauer & Black, 2500 S. Dearborn St., Chicago.

LD5

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*Street*_____

*City*_____

(Pasting this coupon on a government postcard will save postage.)

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Do Your Sleeping Before Midnight

THE proverb that "one hour's sleep before midnight is worth two hours' afterward," usually is ridiculed by physicians.

Most of them maintain that while eight hours' sleep is necessary at some time during the twenty-four it makes little difference when it is obtained.

A recent German investigation tends, however, to cast doubt on this medical opinion and to confirm the ancient proverb. Says Dr. E. E. Free, in his *Week's Science* (New York):

Dr. Theodor Stöckmann, principal of a school in Duisburg, noticed that one of his pupils was falling behind in school work, and was becoming more and more lazy and sleepy.

Inquiring into this young man's sleep habits, Dr. Stöckmann found that he was studying late at night and sleeping late in the morning. Change of this habit so that the pupil slept before midnight and woke very early in the morning to study caused remarkable improvement in school work and in health.

Dr. Stöckmann then tested the same idea on seventeen other pupils, averaging about nineteen years old. All turned out to be in better health and to do better school work when they habitually got four or five hours' sleep before midnight and got up at three or four o'clock in the morning to do their studying.

Two pupils who worked part of the day also found themselves in better health and more successful in their studies when they went to bed immediately after supper and did their school work between midnight and dawn. His observations also suggest, Dr. Stöckmann reports to the German medical profession, that less than eight hours' sleep may be enough, at least for young people, provided all of it is obtained before midnight.

Moon Makes the Earth Bulge

WE all know that it does this to the water on the earth, creating the tides.

But it now is asserted that it distorts the solid ground also.

Says David Dietz, science editor of the Scripps-Howard newspapers:

Astronomical observations from both Japan and Russia support his theory that the moon distorts the shape of the earth as it travels across the sky, Dr. Harlan T. Stetson, well-known astronomer, told the American Geophysical Union. Dr. Stetson is director of the Perkins Observatory at Ohio Wesleyan University.

According to Dr. Stetson, the moon not only raises tides upon the oceans, but also distorts the whole earth, raising a great bulge in its surface. This bulge is not stationary, but travels around the earth so as to be always under the moon. So great an elasticity of the earth's rocks is difficult to explain on the basis of present-day theories.

It was found that the tides distorted the earth's surface so as to change the longitudes of Washington and Greenwich enough so that at times they were closer together

Thinning Hair Leads To

BALDNESS

Check It With Glover's

Stimulate New Hair Growth!

Don't accept thinning hair, the forerunner of baldness, as somethingabout which nothing can be done. Even if you are getting bald, you can retrieve your good head of hair if the hair roots are merely dormant.

To do this, however, you need a treatment that gets at the *seat* of the trouble—*the hair follicles and glands.* They have to be activated, stimulated and nourished to get these results. Nothing will do that for you like

GLOVER'S

Glover's Mange Medicine, used in combination with Glover's Medicated Soap and Glover's System of Massage, does wonders for the hair and scalp, checking dandruff, falling hair, baldness and retarding graying of the hair.

You can always recognize Glover's Mange Medicine by its distinctive pine tar odor, without which the remarkable results it gives could not be possible.

Get Glover's Mange Medicine and Glover's Medicated Soap at your druggist's today. Or have your Barber or Beauty Shop give you this world-famous treatment.

Write for free booklet which tells all about common hair and scalp troubles; what causes them, and how they can be removed.

H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc.
119 Fifth Avenue, Box U
New York City, N. Y.

STANDARD DICTIONARY

superiority quickly becomes plain to the man or woman who investigates

Immunize Against Hay-Fever

The marvels of the immunization method for preventing and curing hay-fever are described in that helpful book—

HAY-FEVER

Its Prevention and Cure

By Wm. C. Hollopeter, M. D.

It explains the best practise of the day in treating this baffling disease. In securing the relief afforded by this immunization method it is advisable to begin some time before the hay-fever season sets in. The author is a recognized authority and his book will be of interest to physicians as well as their patients. 424 pages.

Cloth. $2, by mail, $2.14.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

Louis Diat, Chef de Cuisine, The Ritz-Carlton Hotel, New York City, says: "Exclusive, distinctive, and brimming with delicacies that unfortunately so seldom adorn the dining tables of American homes. 'The Blue Book of Cookery' is a charming text."

The Blue Book of Cookery

and Manual of House Management

By Isabel Cotton Smith. Introduction by Emily Post

2000 Tested Recipes — Afternoon Teas
Menus for All Seasons — Menus for Children
Vegetarian Menus — 665 Pages, Indexed
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Crown 8vo. Washable Fabrikoid Binding, $2.50. Rich Dark Blue, Flexible Leather, with lettering and stamping in gold; gilt edged paper, $5. Postage, 18c extra. At all Bookstores, or from

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by sixty feet than at others. Furthermore:

Additional support for this theory has now come from both Russia and Japan. News dispatches indicate that these two nations may be nearing a war, but, apparently, their scientists are in agreement with each other on the subject of the moon's influence upon the earth.

Dr. Stetson described observations carried on by astronomers at Mizuawa in Japan and at Tcjadjui in Russia to make exact determinations of the latitudes of the two places. Instruments known as zenith telescopes were used in both places.

These experiments indicated variations in latitude which kept pace with the moon's motion across the sky.

That Slim Movie Figure

WHY was the boyish figure popular for so many years?

Because movie projection-booths are up near the roof in theaters.

This enigmatic explanation of the ten-year feminine revolt from curves was offered by Clifton M. Tuttle, of the Eastman research laboratories, before a recent meeting of the Society of Motion Picture Engineers.

The subject of his paper was "Distortion in the Projection and Viewing of Motion Pictures." Says a press bulletin from the Eastman Company (Rochester, N. Y.):

If the projector in a movie theater points down toward the screen at an angle of 17 degrees, the height of figures on the screen in relation to their width is increased by 5 per cent., and relative slenderness of appearance results.

"While the pictures of some of our Hollywood actors and actresses might undergo with esthetic advantage a 5 per cent. increase in vertical to horizontal ratio," Mr. Tuttle said, "it hardly seems probable that the result would be highly satisfactory in the majority of cases."

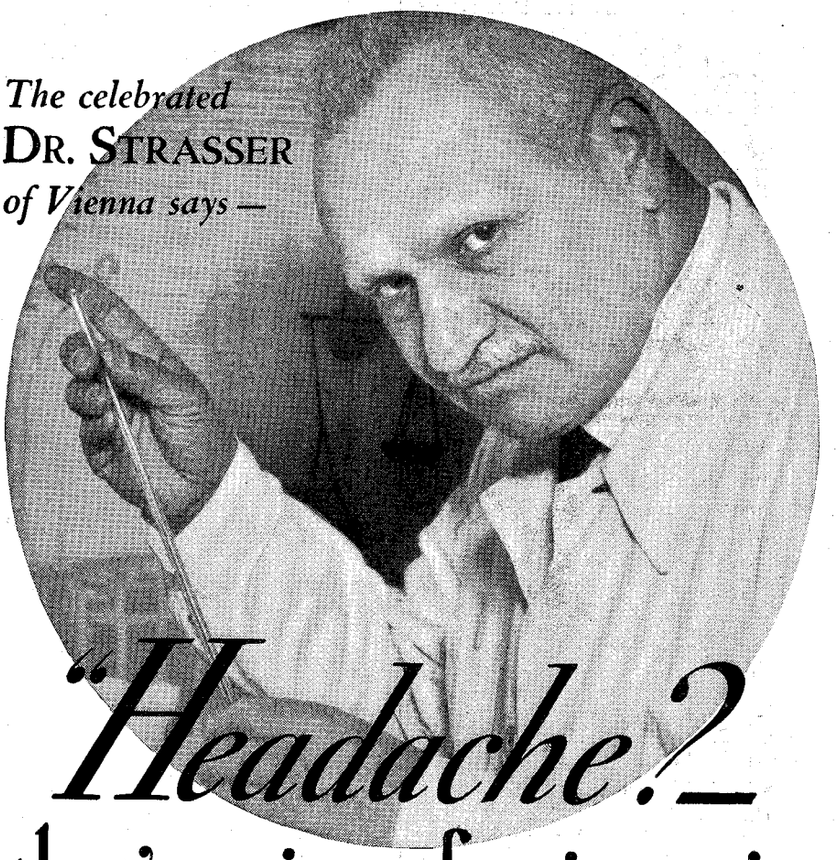
The 17-degree projection angle should, in its effect, be roughly equivalent to the once highly advertised 18-day grapefruit diet.

Actresses in the lightweight class apparently lose five or six pounds by the projection angle treatment.

"There is a strong tendency on the part of the general public to accept what it sees on the motion-picture screen as the last word in fashion and beauty. Large projection angles may therefore be largely responsible for the vogue of slender figures. It may thus be a grave responsibility upon the motion-picture engineer in the interests of public health to prevent the motion-picture screen from setting up an ideal of dangerous emaciation."

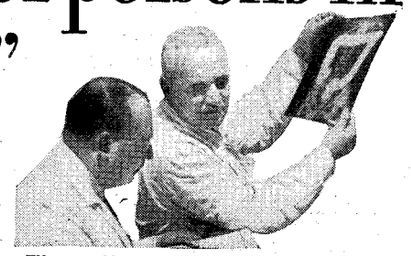
It was remarked at the Motion Picture Engineers' convention that the popularity of the boyish figure commenced simultaneously with a large increase in movie attendance by the public, and that curves didn't begin to regain their age-old vogue until the depression caused motion-picture attendance to fall off.

Mr. Tuttle reported tests showing that a large amount of distortion can be present on the screen with the audience in no way conscious of any unpleasant or unrealistic effect.



The celebrated DR. STRASSER *of Vienna says —*

"Headache?— that's a sign of poisons in Your Body"



Where trouble starts! Intestines, warns Dr. Strasser, must be kept clean. *X-rays show how to do this.*

DO your bowels function normally? . . . Probably not, say doctors, if you have frequent headaches!

As the head of Vienna's famous Winternitz Sanatorium, Dr. Alois Strasser, puts it: "When intestines become unclean, your body absorbs dangerous poisons," which lead to headaches, "nerves," indigestion, etc.

"My advice," states Dr. Strasser, "is to include fresh yeast in the daily food."

He goes on: "Fresh yeast soon puts the intestines back into working order . . . banishing all symptoms of self-poisoning." *Including headaches!*

You know a clean system is important. So why not eat Fleischmann's Yeast and actually *strengthen* your intestines to clear away all poisons *naturally?* That is what yeast does and drugs can't do.

Just eat 3 cakes of Fleischmann's Yeast every day—one before each meal, or between meals and at bedtime—plain or dissolved in water (a third of a glass).

You can get *Fleischmann's** Yeast—rich in the precious vitamins B, G and D—at all grocers, and at restaurants and soda fountains. Just try it—now!

"My own doctor advised eating Yeast"*

"While in high school," writes Elinor Miksitz of Miami, Fla., "I was struck, by accident, and knocked unconscious. My nerves were so upset I couldn't digest my food. My doctor advised Fleischmann's Yeast . . . Almost immediately my stomach condition was improved—headaches left."

***IMPORTANT!** Fleischmann's Yeast for health is sold only in the foil-wrapped cake with the yellow label. It's yeast in its fresh, effective form—the kind famous medical authorities recommend.*

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Just a little piece of CHOCOLATE

YET what a big part it plays in the health of millions

It *looks* like chocolate. It *tastes* like chocolate. Yet millions have found it such a big thing in keeping healthy.

A little thing for a big purpose—to keep "regular"—that's Ex-Lax!

Ex-Lax checks on every point you should look for in a laxative:

Ex-Lax contains a laxative ingredient approved by doctors everywhere.

It tastes like the most delicious chocolate you ever ate.

It does not gripe or disturb the stomach. Causes no disagreeable after-effects.

It is *not* habit-forming.

It is a laxative scientifically timed to act thoroughly, gently and safely.

Ex-Lax has stood the test of time. In the 27 years that Ex-Lax has been a household favorite, many laxatives have come and gone. Yet Ex-Lax is still the leader, holding old friends and winning hosts of new ones every year. Get Ex-Lax at any drug store—in 10c and 25c sizes.

keep "regular" with

EX-LAX

THE CHOCOLATED LAXATIVE

Sterilizing Swimming Pools With Steam

BOILING the "bugs" instead of poisoning them.

No chemicals are required.

After the bacteria are cooked to death, the boiling-hot water gives up its surplus heat to the incoming flow in an "exchanger," thus economizing fuel.

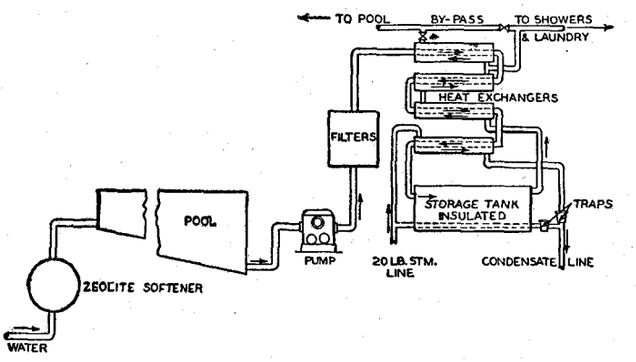
Says Frank H. Broome in *Power Plant Engineering* (Chicago):

At first glance, it might appear that cost of sterilization of such water by steam would be prohibitive. But by using heat exchangers and adequate insulation, the method is quite economical.

Capacity of the equipment depends, of course, upon the size of the pool, the number of people using it, the number of hours it is used daily, the amount of water used for showers and laundry and the cost of the water.

Chemicals may be used with the heat system, altho they should not be necessary.

It will be noted from the accompanying diagram that filtered sterile water from the pool is used in the showers and probably in the laundry, after being partially cooled from the sterilization temperature. By using a number of heat exchanger sections, water of different temperatures may be tapped off between various sections. To make up for this loss of water, fresh water is added to the pool after passing through a zeolite softener, as soft water should be used to prevent scale formation on the tubes of the heat exchangers.



From *Power Plant Engineering* (Chicago)

Layout of Equipment for Swimming Pool Sterilization

Water from the pool is pumped through the usual filters and hair and lint catchers into the heat exchangers in which it is heated to at least 240 deg. F., being kept under a back pressure of fifteen to twenty pounds. One exchanger is supplied with steam, the other sections being heated by the outgoing water. From the exchangers the water flows into a storage tank which has a capacity fifteen times the per minute rating of the circulating pump, so that the water is held at a temperature above 240 deg. for at least fifteen minutes. This tank must be suitably insulated and equipped with a steam coil.

Leaving the storage tank, water passes through the heat exchangers, giving up its heat to the incoming water. By arranging the piping so as to bypass certain of the heat exchangers, it is possible to regulate the temperature of the pool water.

If a high-temperature boiler is used, the steam for the exchanger and coil in the tank should pass through a regulating valve maintaining a pressure of twenty pounds and protected on the low-pressure side by a safety-valve to prevent the generation of steam in the steam-heated exchanger and tank.

The only heat used for sterilization, in addition to the heat ordinarily required for water heating, is that required to meet the radiation losses of the equipment.

Waves From the Milky Way

MYSTERIOUS radio waves which appear to come from the center of the milky way have been discovered by Karl G. Jansky of Bell Telephone Laboratories.

They are short waves at a frequency of about twenty million per second, and were discovered in the course of studies carried on in telephone research.

The intensity of these waves is very low, so that delicate apparatus is required for their detection. To quote a press release from the laboratories (New York):

An investigation of their nature and source has been carried on for some time, and a preliminary report was published in the *Proceedings of the Institute of Radio Engineers*, in December of last year. Unlike most forms of radio disturbances, these newly found waves do not appear to be due to any terrestrial phenomena, but rather to come from some point far-off in space—probably far beyond our solar system.

By a series of investigations carried on over a considerable period, the direction from which these waves arrive has been determined. Measurements of the horizontal component of the waves were taken on several days of each month for an entire year, and by an analysis of these readings at the end of the year, their direction of arrival was disclosed.

Directions such as northeast or southwest have no application, of course, except to things on the earth. Objects in space surrounding us are located by their right ascension, measured in hours to the east of the vernal equinox—the position in the sky in which the sun appears at the beginning of spring—and by their declination in degrees above or below the equator. The coordinates determined for the newly discovered radio-waves are a right ascension of eighteen hours and a declination of about −20 degrees.

The position indicated by these coordinates is very near to the point where the plane in which the earth revolves around the sun, crosses the center of the milky way, and also to that point toward which the solar system is moving with respect to the other stars. Further verification of this direction is required, but the discovery, like that of cosmic rays, raises many cosmological questions of extreme interest.

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Faster and Faster Airplanes

TO-MORROW'S flying machines will fly technical circles around the airplanes of to-day. Just as 1933 models are superior in engineering, speed, and economy to the airplanes of a few years ago.

Aviation experts have just been allowed to peer behind the scenes of America's future in the air through the annual inspection trip of the Langley Field research laboratories of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, says Watson Davis, managing editor of Science Service, in a Triweekly Feature (Washington). We read:

Working with the world's largest wind tunnel, the world's most advanced testing tank, and a score of other unique research devices, several hundred engineers and scientists are conducting there for Uncle Sam the world's most effective attack on aeronautical problems.

The major problem confronting airplane designers is, paradoxically, how to make ships that will fly faster and land slower. In the past five years, airplane speeds have been increased by some 30 to 50 per cent., for example, from 120 to 170 miles per hour, by the simple economical procedure of making the airplane easier to shove through the air by reducing its resistance or "drag."

A cowling or shield for air-cooled engines developed by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics a few years ago is now practically standard equipment on all airplanes, and it alone when added to an airplane jumps up its speed some twenty miles per hour. The N. A. C. A. engineers have also found through wind-tunnel tests the best place to locate engines on airplanes, and again many miles per hour have been added to speeds.

Now the N. A. C. A. engineers are combating "parasitic drag" still further by stream-lining parts of the airplane. Special attention is being given to the junction of the wing and the fuselage. By "fairing" this joint so that air flows over it smoothly instead of creating wasteful turmoil, additional thousands of dollars yearly will be saved to the industry and the public.

Little projections protruding from airplane wings often cause large losses in unnecessary resistance to the air. Now it has been demonstrated how much of a drag rows of rivets or round-headed tacks on the wings create. Nine rows of rivet heads on a wing of 300 square feet area use 30 horsepower when the plane is traveling 200 miles per hour.

Because cruising speeds have been increased so markedly through making the drag less, there is now difficulty in obtaining landing speeds sufficiently slow to be safe, that is, not more than 60 to 70 miles per hour. Auxiliary wings and devices of various sorts are being developed in order that the pilot when about to land can convert with the throw of a lever his airplane into a slower craft of higher lift. In a sense, these safety "high-lift" devices are "brakes" in the air, altho the problem is complicated by the necessity of arranging them so that control of the airplane is not lost at the lower speeds.

One of the many combinations devised and tested in the N. A. C. A. wind tunnels is a combination of the Handley Page slot and the Fowler wing device. This increases the maximum lift to nearly three times that of the ordinary wing to which these devices are attached.

THE SECRET OF A SUCCESSFUL WIFE —— by Timmins
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GOSH, BILL, YOU'VE GOT IT BAD! WELL, LET'S ONLY HOPE IT LASTS
TWO YEARS AFTER
THE SAME THING HAPPENED WITH FRED AND ME TWO YEARS AGO. I WAS HEARTBROKEN...
NO, JANE, ROMANCE NEVER LASTS! BILL'S SO COOL AND DISTANT NOW THAT SOMETIMES I COULD SIT DOWN AND CRY
...THEN I FOUND OUT MY BIG MISTAKE. I'D LET MYSELF GROW SLACK— ABOUT MY CLOTHES, MY COMPLEXION I'D EVEN BEEN CARELESS ABOUT "B.O." SO I BRACED UP— GOT LIFEBUOY AND .....
JANE'S RIGHT! LIFEBUOY MAKES ONE FEEL SO MUCH CLEANER AND FRESHER THAN ORDINARY TOILET SOAPS
MY SKIN'S A LOT CLEARER, TOO, I'LL NEVER USE ANY SOAP BUT LIFEBUOY NOW
"B.O." GONE — everything serene again!
WERE YOUR EARS BURNING? JANE AND I HAVE BEEN TALKING ABOUT THE WONDERFUL HUSBANDS WE HAVE
WERE YOUR EARS BURNING? FRED AND I HAVE BEEN SAYING WHAT WONDERFUL WIVES WE HAVE!
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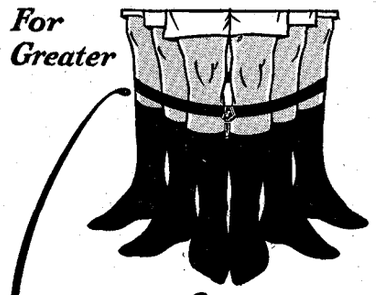

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The Lamb and the Wolf Reversed

NATURAL history and fable are both turned topsyturvy in this tale.

Perhaps the word "wolf" is too genial for the ferocious beast referred to in *La Nature* (Paris)—a sort of savage wolf-hound called in Australia the "dingo."

It hunts in droves, causing ravages among the sheep. "I have seen," declares J. Delmont, as quoted in the periodical named, "one of the terrible dingoes imprisoned by a troop of sheep, the wolf a prisoner in the literal sense of the word—a captive, under restraint, humiliated, reduced to obedience. The sheep had caught the wolf."

All know that the plains of the Australian continent support innumerable droves of sheep, some reaching a hundred thousand head.

They are somewhat casually guarded by shepherds, who do not pay particular attention to a group of a thousand sheep more or less. To quote Mr. Delmont:

"It thus happens that a part of the flock will go off and get lost.

"A sheep in the lead gets into a defile and hundreds follow it.

"Sometimes these stragglers will get as far as a hilltop before the shepherd will notice the missing ones.

"The Australian wolf observed by Delmont was a captive of one of these strayed flocks of sheep. He was dragged along by the multitude of sheep—and not only was he so dragged, but he was under escort. Some rams surrounded him and held him under the closest observation.

"When he tried to sneak off when the rams had divided in order to browse, they quickly reformed their circle.

"He was not helped at all by the fact that at a single bound he cleared a line of rams' backs when their heads were close to the ground, for other rams on guard were swift to overtake the fugitive, or, more accurately, to bar his way.

"If the wolf contrived to isolate some innocent lamb, the rams proceeded to butt the wily one.

"The wretched wolf, wolfhound, or hound-wolf, whichever it be, was so famished at last that it seemed a skeleton. Delmont saw it close at hand, its head lowered among its guards, getting humbly out of their way.

"In an effort to liberate the beast, Delmont shot his gun off into the air, when the dingo hurled itself frantically among the sheep, which fled in panic pell-mell, but they had recovered their self-control before their prisoner could get away entirely.

"The flock, including rams, amounted to perhaps a thousand. Pushed back inch by inch to the center of the flock, the wolf was again under guard.

"Forty-eight hours later the beast, a prisoner at the end of its capacity and strength, could barely move. Pitying its state, Delmont put an end to its life with a rifle shot.

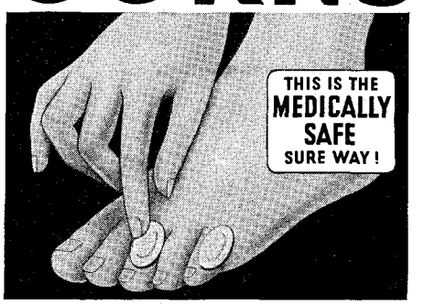
"Put to flight by the discharge of the weapon, the rams soon returned. Silent and stupid, they surrounded the cadaver.

"The moving mass of sheep thronged in.

"The rams held fast.

"They remained for hours, faithful to their vigil, until an advanced hour of the night."

CORNS



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The Witchcraft Disease

MANY, if not most, of the unfortunate victims of the witchcraft delusion were afflicted with some nervous disorder.

There was some excuse for the conclusion of the ignorant that they were possest by Satan.

The most satanic of all these maladies, says *The Lancet* (London), was "Huntington's Chorea," unknown until 1863, but apparently responsible for the execution of many alleged witches. We read:

Belief in witchcraft has its roots in the fundamental terror with which mankind faces the unknown. From the intolerable witches of Apuleius to Thrawn Janet, hanging from a thread of worsted, literature is studded with accounts of those in league with the powers of darkness.

And so recent is this belief in possession, that it is barely a hundred years since a woman was put to death for witchcraft in England.

Of all diseases likely to procure for the victim a reputation for sorcery, Huntington's chorea was surely the most apt. What could be more natural than to attribute its strange, purposeless movements to the antics of a familiar spirit in the body? As the malady progressed, the supposed witch became more and more ill-tempered and malicious, making enemies of all her neighbors, until she established herself inevitably as the first suspect at the next witch-hunt.

In a fascinating study, Dr. P. R. Vessie of Greenwich, Connecticut, traces the transmission of Huntington's chorea in America for three hundred years from a group of three men and their wives, emigrants from the village of Bures in Suffolk in the year 1630. We may congratulate ourselves on their loss, for tho Bures today offers no examples of an interesting disease, there can be no doubt that Wilkie, Nichols, and Jeffers and their progeny were undesirable characters, and would nowadays be classified as belonging to the social problem group. New England, more austerely, took most of them for witches.

Wilkie and Nichols were brothers, and their family became linked with that of Jeffers by marriage. The pedigree chart compiled by Dr. Vessie shows not only the members afflicted with chorea but those tried in colonial courts for misconduct or witchcraft. His brief quotations from the records of the day are keyholes through which the reader catches a glimpse of unbearable ignorance and cruelty. He tells how, at the hanging of the wife of Nichols, a young woman called Mary Staplies had the courage to examine the body for witch marks, and to declare roundly that the dead woman was no more a witch than she was herself. For this piece of common sense she was in turn indicted as a witch.

Irving Lyon described the essential features of the disease in 1863, but it bears Huntington's name from the fuller account which George Huntington gave of it in 1872; he saw his first cases when riding with his father while he was still a boy, and later described how they came upon two women, "twisting, bowing, grimacing," and how he stood "in wonderment, almost in fear." Both his father and his grandfather had become familiar with the disease in the course of their professional experience. It is transmitted directly from parent to child, and is associated with changes in the brain, the symptoms developing in adult life.

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CURRENT POETRY

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THE story, exploited at some length on another page, is made to seem not so tragic when turned out in verse. In the New York *Herald Tribune:*

SAD STORY

By Clarence Day

There was a gifted Mexican who came up here to paint,
And he very kindly did so for awhile with no complaint.
He merely took some jobs away from all the local boys,
And he merely made some speeches full of sweaty talk and noise.

He frequently was heard to say he didn't like the rich.
He said they all had Little Souls and hearts as black as pitch.
He thought *his* soul was good and true and also very large.
Well, maybe that explained the price he felt he had to charge.

He said he was a Worker, but he asked for kingly pay,
He got it, too. He painted for a hundred bucks a day.
He grew as fat as Henry Eighth, his wife looked like a queen.
He was the Wealthiest Worker New York has ever seen.

The other day some nervous men, who owned a spacious wall,
Requested him to let it be and paint some other hall.
They gave him—and he promptly took—a very handsome check,
But when they tried to say goodby they got it in the neck.

He said he wouldn't say goodby, he wished to paint the wall,
And it was a moral issue and they had no souls at all.
And now he says unless they let him open up his heart
Upon their wall, they plainly will assassinate his art.

Well, some one's art's assassinated almost every day,
It happens every time that any painter's turned away,
So that even this pure spirit must have killed, without a sob,
The art of his competitors the day he got the job.

A STRANGE contrast between human nature and what we call the lower orders, doomed to the same environment. In *The New Statesman and Nation* (London):

BUGSBY'S HOLE, GREENWICH

By T. W. Earp

The river-bank is fouled with corks and tins,
And other shards of meaner human use,
While from a near-by pub too many gins
Rouse an old hag to volleying abuse.

A crapulous Cassandra, she cries doom
On God and man, and her man most of all,
Then packs her skirts and huddles through the gloom;
Darkness and silence on her going fall.

But in her wake, with gradual urge, a swan
Smutted and tired, yet bravely breasts the stream;
Never more brightly has its whiteness shone,
Never more lovely did its motion seem.

Beauty unconquered striving with despair,
The pride of its own kind still keeps it strong;
In spite of oily flood and tainted air,
Swans, that are born with thunder, die in song.

IF you wish to debate with yourself for and against nudism, choose your tree, and find its arguments. In *Fantasy* (Pittsburgh):

NUDISM

By Dorothy Marie Davis

The eucalyptus tree began it
By lifting her skirts of silver-green
For all the world to see slim white limbs.
She was an artist's model often—
Knowing no shame! But—
The live-oaks and the orange trees
Thrust down their branches, heavy with dark leaves
To hide their very ankles
The palm trees in stiff pantalettes
Drew themselves up and looked the other way.
The pepper tree blushed to her roots
And threw a veil of bright green shoots
About herself—but the red berries
Danced in her hair.
Then suddenly the sycamores forsook
All modesty, following every fad.
They changed their summer frocks
For frail gold slips, then flung these down
And sprawled.
And so Nudism spread among the trees.
But the pines, being bow-legged often
And having a rough bark,
Held their arms to high heaven
In shocked amazement
And moaned!

THERE may be others who find that the whirligig of time brings them the same satisfaction felt by this contributor to *The New Yorker:*

SO I UPS TO MORGAN

By E. B. W.

When I was but a tiny lad
Absorbed in proper fractions,
My teacher never thought I had
The normal bright reactions.

She said that money, more or less,
Was of exchange a medium;
Which filled me with a haziness
That quickly turned to tedium.

From fractions and from money I
Progressed to lien and chattel,
But try as hard as I did try
It was an uphill battle.

I sought in rather public schools
To grasp it, but the fact is
I never learned the simplest rules
Of modern fiscal practice.

In college came a course that dealt
With assets that were frozen.
It was a class I always felt
A tendency to doze in.

In tests involving bullion gold
And processes of earmark
I couldn't think what I'd been told
And always drew a queer mark.

The world then fell on boomish days
And over it presided
The lads who once had gotten A's
When D's were all that I did.

I quietly revered these men
Who seemed to make their dome work,
Reminding me of springtimes when
They used to get their homework.

But now the Dollar's gone away
And left Controlled Inflation;
And what it is I cannot say,
And neither can the nation.

But ah, at last I look with glee
On grindstone-to-the-nose boys,
The things that once were Greek to me
Today are Greek to *those* boys.

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ANCIENT Greece comes to life in these lines, even their intimations of resurrection. In *College Verse* (Grinnell, Ia.):

A SONG OF PINDAR IN HADES

By Robin Lampson

Persephone is listening to the odes
That Pindar sings amid pale asphodels
And slender cypresses in Death's abodes;
Across the Styx each languid zephyr swells
Not all unlovely, but sweetened by his song;
And on that tide, each ghostly bark from Greece
Is freighted only with melodious loads
Of Pindar's music and the shades of strong
Brave heroes such as found the Golden Fleece.

This was the burden of his song she heard:*
"No sculptor I, to fashion images
That stand forever; but a singing bird
Of passage wandering the seven seas.
No stones to stand on pedestals for aye
I make, but this my sweet and lovely song.
On every laden ship my lyric word
Shall be, that from Ægina sails away,
On each light bark that gayly scuds along."

And will he sing no songs of death for her,
Persephone amid the asphodels?
Will not his music match the moods that stir
The dismal caves of Pluto? Ah, there swells
No sombre choleric dirge from haunts Hadean:
Persephone and not the Lord of Gloom
Is pleased; for her the songs like vernal myrrh
Float out of Hell, back, back to the Ægean
And all the vales of Attica in bloom.

The University of California

*The following eight lines are a literally complete yet free rendering of the opening of Pindar's fifth Nemean Ode, *For Pytheas of Ægina*, winner in the Boys' Pancratium, 485 B. C.

THE impulse exprest below may visit many to-day, tho it may be a counsel of desperation. In *The Saturday Review of Literature* (New York):

ESCAPE TO THE HILLS

By Arthur Davison Ficke

Flee to the hills! There still is time,
For men not wholly mad, to save
Their souls from the recurrent crime
Of being fool as well as knave.
Let men who have already died,
Not you, make second suicide.

The captains and the kings depart,
And duller villains eat their bread.
But you within whose secret heart
The pulse of new life is not dead,
Flee, flee!—before this clamor kills—
Into the silence of your hills.

ON the day this poem, already chosen from *The New English Weekly* (London), was to go to press, comes the news of the author's death:

MAY DAY (1930)
IN MEMORIAM C. A. B.

By Lee Wilson Dodd

Futile to strive or cry
Since all men die
And soon or late's all one
The body's broken span
Is not the man
Whose spirit arch'd the sun.

White plum tree blossoming
In this late spring,
Pale torch of loveliness,
Burn with shy flame and be for me a prayer:
You are and are not there;
An earthly orchard holds and holds you not;
Your beauty is a ghost, a flickering thought,
Flower of the yearning mind . . .

O flower immortally beyond this pain!
Flower ever in the Spirit's limitless
Inviolable domain—
Flower for the friend I seek and (dreaming thus)
may find.

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Gold and the World Bank

BACK TO THE GOLD STANDARD! the Bank for International Settlements (World Bank) at Basel, Switzerland, exhorts the currency-depreciating nations, whose numbers now include every major country save France.

"Amen!" choruses a large section of the American press in agreement. Not that the chorus is unanimous. Dissent will be noted.

It is not the gold standard we used to know, however, that the bank urges upon us in its third annual report, but a modified, modernized version, summed up in this extract quoted by James M. Minifie in a copyrighted dispatch to the New York *Herald Tribune:*

"More and more, monetary experience has demonstrated that the true use of gold in the modern world is to serve as a medium of international payment when the exchanges or international balances are adverse; if the international gold standard is to be reconstituted, as it must be, practise should take account of this lesson, and the central banks should combat any conception that gold is properly employable as a store of wealth or that its primary object is to assure internal convertibility of notes so that all who will may hoard gold coin on demand, to the detriment of the public good and of the general economic welfare.

"In this connection a more general employment of the gold bullion [gold in ingots, as distinct from minted gold coins] standard would appear to be desirable."

At the time this recommendation was made, the directors of the bank elected Leon Fraser, of the United States, president to succeed Gates W. McGarrah, also of this country, who was made honorary president.

Some of the bank's further recommendations for international financial practise are summarized elsewhere in Mr. Minifie's account in *The Herald Tribune*, thus:

[The report] emphasized the necessity of redistribution of gold reserves, which have been swelled in the stronger centers to the detriment of weaker ones by the greatest annual production known in world history of gold from new mines, plus the release of gold hoards in India and China, plus the attracting of gold reserves from the weak centers.

It advocated broader powers for central banks and the utmost freedom from political strings.

It pointed out that, if policies of national self-sufficiency continue to be followed, "then the successful operation of the international monetary mechanism is deprived of its very foundation."

As noted, these recommendations have been greeted with approval. Taking up the indorsement of bullion, for example, *The Wall Street Journal* reminds us:

This newspaper has suggested the same thing and for the same reasons. In this changing world is it necessary now that gold coin should circulate from hand to hand, as in earlier days? Evidently the World Bank does not think so. Its primary function now is for the settlement of international balances, and for that purpose, bullion and not coin is preferable. Once accept that idea, and the next step would be the quick and easy settlement of international balances in the same manner as the gold settlements between the Federal Reserve banks are made by wire. When this is done the expensive and clumsy system of shipping gold back and forth between countries will be done away with.

The bank refers to the danger to the public that may be caused by hoarding gold. Looking back over the past year, who can fail to see the danger to our financial and economic structure when fear gets hold of people? Gold then goes into hiding, some seeks safety-deposit boxes, and some takes flight to other countries. It makes no matter which course it takes, the result is the same. Like a case of a fire in a great theater, with limited exits, a few may get out but the great majority will get hurt.

At the same time it seems obvious to the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* "that the commerce of the world can not be satisfactorily carried on with currencies of shifting and uncertain values. Money, and the credit that is exprest in terms of money, are the essential agencies of trade the world over, and there is little hope of a returning general prosperity in any material degree until stability and certainty are restored to the currencies of the world. On the other hand, no greater impetus could be given to prosperity than the reestablishment of monetary stability in international exchange."

The New York *Journal of Commerce*, however, is less enthusiastic. Admitting "certain pronounced advantages" in the "gold bullion standard," and conceding that it would, "if accepted by the United States, protect the country against a recurrence of certain of those panic manifestations which recently led by inexorable steps to suspension of all gold payments, internal and external," nevertheless, this financial organ continues:

A mere modification of the gold standard mechanism will not suffice to restore the gold standard as an effective regulator of the exchanges and a universal standard of value. Refusal to release gold for domestic use is simply a rational method of conserving gold supplies. Fundamentally, it is in the same class with proposals to reduce the gold coverage for bank-note issues, to lower or eliminate restrictions upon reserves against demand deposits, or to employ the gold exchange standard.

It is, or should be, clear that agreements to redistribute gold, to economize in the use of gold, and to stabilize currencies for exchange purposes in terms of gold, will not correct the fundamental conditions that have produced currency demoralization. Effective functioning of the gold standard presupposes, first, free movement of gold between countries, and, secondly, the existence of conditions which assure a return flow of the metal to countries releasing gold. It is good, orthodox monetary theory to assert that the best way to guarantee maintenance of gold payments is to pay gold freely whenever it is demanded. Unfortunately, the facts have in recent years conflicted sadly with this normally sound maxim. A goodly number of countries have paid and paid gold on demand, without obtaining relief from the pressure upon their gold reserves, because their unbalanced trade position in relation to the rest of the world precluded a replenishment of gold reserves such as would normally occur. Unless steps are taken to assure that process of replenishment, a country is helpless to avert ultimate suspension of gold payments. It has only a choice between suspension of payments, while it has some gold left, and suspension after it has lost all its gold.

Utility Cuts in the Offing?

CHEAPER GAS, CHEAPER ELECTRICITY, a general downward revision of utility rates seem to a number of observers to be in prospect as a result of a recent United States Supreme Court decision.

This opinion is called by Charles F. Speare in a Consolidated Press Association dispatch "the most important on utility earnings since the Indianapolis Water Company case a decade or more ago."

The decision was handed down, the United Press reports, "in the case of the Los Angeles Gas and Electric Company, which sought to set aside, as confiscation of its property, a 9 per cent. flat gas-rate reduction ordered by the California Railroad Commission, which has jurisdiction over utility rates." Reading on:

The Los Angeles Gas and Electric Company contended its properties were worth $95,000,000. The commission, using the previous value of the property minus the decline in the general price-level, ruled they were worth only $65,500,000. It issued rates allowing a 7 per cent. return on this figure.

The company based its valuation on the testimony of its experts that the price-level of December, 1930, when the suit was brought, showed a "temporary slump." The commission's experts placed their estimates on the price-levels of the previous June.

The decision of the Supreme Court had to deal with "a revi-

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sion in the present values of public utility properties and the change that has been effected in these values by a reduction in practically all costs," says Mr. Speare in his Consolidated Press article, continuing:

This is one of the moot questions to-day where attempts are being made to bring about a lowering in rates by consumers of electric light and power, gas and water, or by the users of telephones. It is a matter that rests on a different set of economic conditions than those prevailing prior to 1929, or during the period when a high proportion of the financing in connection with public-utility holding companies was promoted.

Undoubtedly the courts will be compelled in the next few years to pass judgment in many instances where the difference between values, say in 1925 and in 1932 or 1933, is made the basis for a reduction in rates.

Under the Indianapolis Water Company case the Supreme Court permitted rates that would equal 8 per cent. on the investment value of a utility property. This decision marked the beginning of a great change in the attitude of the investing public toward public-utility securities and a gradual switch into them from railroad issues that were more and more coming under the adverse influence of declining rates. It added some billions of dollars of new value to public-utility bonds and stocks. It also led to abuse of the popularity of these securities in the form of numerous holding companies, many of which in the past two years have gone bankrupt and others into a condition of quite low credit.

In its California decision the Supreme Court held "that the current replacement cost of a utility property must be considered in estimating the 'fair value' for rate-making purposes," we learn, following Mr. Speare:

By this it acknowledges the justice of dealing with rates when values are declining and commodity prices are low, as well as when values are rising along with commodity prices. For instance, the cost of one group of materials entering into the requirements of a public utility has dropt 25 per cent. since 1929. Land values have been radically reduced, and labor also. If it is fair to fix rates on an ascending price scale it is equally just to deal with them when they are declining, if the new movement appears to be permanent. On this point the Supreme Court decision seems to imply that the country is unmistakably headed toward lower price-levels. There probably will be a dispute on this score, in view of the trend and effort toward raising the price-level, but no one has argued that it be lifted above the 1926 average.

In presenting the majority opinion of the Court, Chief Justice Hughes stated that it had made recognition of the change in economic conditions in the last three years, and added:

"It is apparent that the estimates of cost of reproduction of 1929 or 1930 afforded no secure foundation for prediction of future values, and the rate base as fixt by the commission (California Railroad Commission) is not to be invalidated as involving confiscation by reason of these estimates, which the course of events deprived of credit as trustworthy prophecies."

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"If I were you, dear, I'd accept any one."—*Smith's Weekly.*

Touchy to the Touch.—It has been discovered that in giving till it hurts some people are extremely sensitive to pain.—*St. Joseph News-Press.*

Cradle Snatching.—1ST KANGAROO—"Annabelle, where's the baby?"

2D KANGAROO—"My goodness, I've had my pocket picked."—*Syracuse Orange Peel.*

Dad's Slight Mistake.—
Of father, dear,
We are bereft—
It said "Turn Right"
But he turned left.
—*Buffalo Evening News.*

The Skin That Will Come Off.—According to the medicos, blond sunbathers blister very easily. So it appears that blisters as well as misters prefer blondes.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Pass the Ear-Muffs.—Headline: "Husband Leaves in Midst of Wife's Bridge Party; Disappears."

Just a fugitive from the chin gang.—*Atlanta Journal.*

So Small-Minded.—What a stenog can't understand is why, when she is such a treat for the boss's eyes, he should get so nasty about a few misspelled words and balled-up letters.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Cleaver Expert.—"Why did you break your engagement to Tom?"

"He deceived me. He told me he was a liver and kidney specialist, and I found out that he only worked in a butcher's shop."—*Boston Transcript.*

Daily Quake.—
A crash of glass and a thunderclap
As a door slammed and the house quivered;
A clatter of hoofs, a loud "giddap"—
Our bottle of milk has been delivered.
—*Judge.*

Oh, Yeah?—
The honeymoon is over,
Barrage attacks begin,
And now we'll see if Franklin
Can take it on the chin.
—*Knickerbocker Press.*

Civilizing the Natives.—Explorer has discovered an African tribe of men who beat the ground with sticks as a sign of anger.—*News item.*

Well, well! Fancy golf spreading to equatorial Africa!—*Smith's Weekly (Sydney) Australia.*

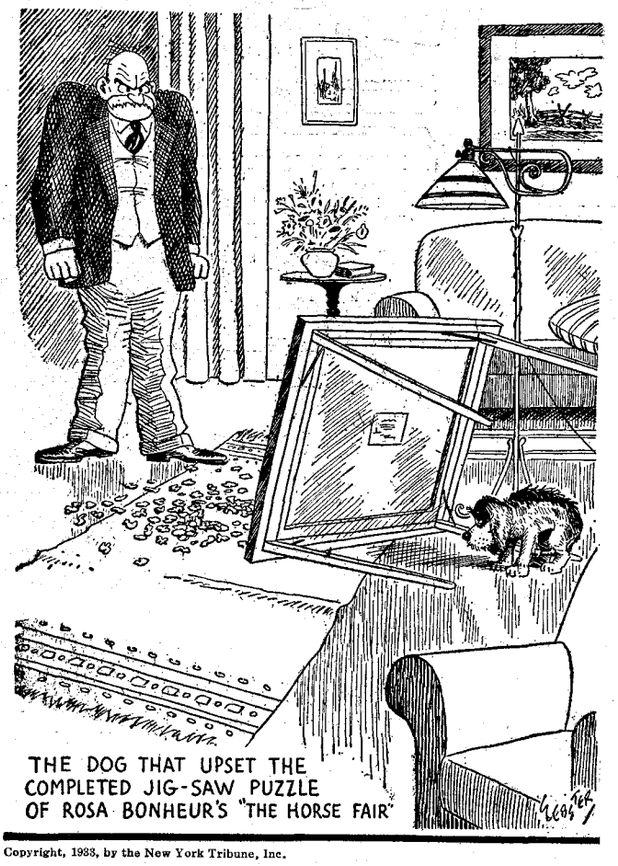
Knows Her Navy.—SHE—"You're the nicest boy that I have ever met."

HE—"Tell it to the Marines."

SHE—"I have—to dozens of them."—*Annapolis Log.*

Little Sunshine.—STERN MISTRESS (to maid)—"You are discharged, Perkins, for allowing the master to kiss you. What sort of reference do you expect from me after that?"

PRETTY MAID—"Well, you might at least say that I tried to please every one, madam."—*Humorist (London).*



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Says the Life of the Party.—TOM—"I saw Brown the other day treating his wife the way I wouldn't treat a dog."

JACK—"Great Scott! What was he doing?"

TOM—"Kissing her."—*Answers.*

Station CHOW.—*The Survey* tells of the young daughter of a radio announcer who, called upon to say grace at a family dinner, bowed her head and said in loud clear tones,

"This food comes to us through the courtesy of Almighty God."—*Christian Register.*

Hereditary Both Ways.—"What do you mean by coming in so late?" demanded the angry parent.

A sudden thought came to the boy.

"Oh, dad," he said, "I forgot to tell you—I knew you wouldn't mind—I was sitting up with the sick son of the sick man you are always telling mother you sat up with."—*Answers.*

All-Important Item.—A little four-year-old knelt beside the bed on retiring, and after repeating, "Now I lay me," added an extemporaneous prayer as follows:

"Please, God, take care of papa, take care of mamma, take care of auntie, and be sure to take care of yourself."—*Boston Transcript.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

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XQse It, Please.—
MISS WILHELMINA
BOWER,
XQ YEARS OLD, SUCCUMBS
—*Buffalo paper.*

It Gets to Be a Habit.—And H. V. Kaltenborn, another CBS commentator, was also executed in Canton, China, in 1927, on the charge of being a Russian spy.—*Columbus (Ohio) Journal-Dispatch.*

Heavy Load.—
11 A. M.
Sermon by Dr. Stewart
"The One Who Knows All"
—*Sign in front of a Buffalo church.*

Rah! Rah! Rah!—Not only has the Plymouth boy made good amongst his fraternity friends, but he was listed among nine of the university's athletes to receive the coveted letter of the ien Ubetaoin shrd cmf vhg vbgkvv.—*Plymouth (Mass.) paper.*

Time to Part.—Pretty 191-year-old Dorothy De Long, erstwhile dream girl of Eric Arndt, the farm boy, was released by Tacoma police, cleared of any part in the alleged operations of the gang, but even if she should obtain a divorce, Eric is through.—*Portland (Ore.) News-Telegram.*

Ought to Pack 'Em In.—
AMUSEMENTS SATURDAY
Alabama—Barrymores in "Rasfect Understanding," 11, 1:11, 3:20, 5:25, 7:35, 9:45.
Strand—Gloria Swanson in "Per-Sister, 11:48, 1:36, 3:14, 4:52, 6:30, 8:08, 9:36.
Empire—James Dunn in "Hello putin," 11:30, 2:00, 4:20, 6:50, 9:20.—*Birmingham News.*

Shepherd's Philosophy.—Several persons have asked about the "pick-ups." Well, when there is room for them, they may appear. We made THE LITERARY DIGEST with them last year. Perhaps we can score again this year. Look for them next week. "Some men have dens in their homes, and others just growl all around the house." . . . "We wonder who will be the Crook on Roosevelt's Staff, for every good staff has a crook."—*First Presbyterian Church paper, McAlester, Oklahoma.*

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